SEASIDE & COUNTRY CONTD.

KINGSTOWN—Settingstone, one or more Bedrooms, vacant 2nd inst.—11 Adelaide rd.

KINGSTOWN, 14 Clarinda Park, West—Comfortable Rooms, central, homely, for resident visitors. D

KINGSTOWN—Compact Room to let, with fresh air; 6/- weekly.—N 1900, this office. D

KINGSTOWN—To Let, nicely Furnished Combined Room or Bed and Sittingroom, moderate.—N 1899, this office. D

LADY, in North Tipperary, would be glad to accept of Visitor; moderate terms; moderate terms. Address "Z 203, Visitor," this office. C

LADY wishes Lady Paying Guest; comfortable house, country driving; references exchanged.—Address "Z 270, Guest," this office. C

SOLE Paying Guest (lady), received by Lady, good social position, comfortable country home, Co. Tipperary; must be fond of country; terms, £2 10/; references and interview in Dublin this week. Address "Z 198, Guest," this office. C

SELECT Apartments; good cooking; convenient train; moderate.—20 Adelaide rd., Kingstown. C

WANTED, Paying Lady Guest, country house; Dublin; riding and hunting free. Address "Z 125, Guest," this office. C

WELL Furnished Rooms to Let; moderate terms; suit gentlemen.—14 Sandycove avenue, West. D

NORTH of IRELAND.

DONAGHADEE—To Let, Unfurnished, well built Modern House, facing sea; nine lofty apartments; 5 bedrooms, cloakroom, grounds. Apply Barry, Donaghadee.

DONAGHADEE—Comfortably Furnished Villa to Let, for winter months, on shore, near links; every accommodation, garage, stabling, grounds. Apply Donaghadee, Co. Down. C

HOTELS AND BOARDING.

AT Kingstown—Pavilion House, 5 Gresham terrace. Apply Mrs. Bond Bedford.

BELFAST—International Hotel, College square, East (near Great Northern Terminus); moderate tariff.

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

£50 UPWARDS LENT BY POST BY WELL-KNOWN FINANCIER.

D. LEWIN, LIVERPOOL.
Sufficient Address.
Telegrams: "MITTIMUS."
Applicants abroad address Liverpool, England.

LOANS granted on favourable terms by English and Scottish Law Life Office.—David Drimmie and Co., Limited, 4 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin.

WIDOW Lady has £2,300 to Purchase, 2 Private Residences, Dublin or suburbs.—Apply Owner, this office. C

£3,000 IS required in various amounts within the month of January; interest and principal guaranteed.—Address "Z 273," Mortgage, this office.

DENTISTRY.

A—BOSTON Dental Association, of 51 Grafton st., Dublin, beg to notify their numerous Patients that their Surgeons have been in no way interfered with, and are still in practice to supply their Artificial Teeth at their usual prices; sets from £1 1s. Ou. Dull appointments, 10 to 5.

DENTIST McDonnell, whose house in Henry st. was demolished during the recent trouble, can be consulted at his temporary Surgery, 57 Grafton st. (over Wood worth's Store).

MCNEILL and A. Nicholson, late of Mr. MacIlone (McNeill), have opened new premises at 45 Henry st., Dublin, and have taken over the late Mr. Charles.

MR. Lee, lower 30 years established, has removed from Harcourt st. to 32 North Frederick st.—2nd Highest class Artificial Teeth, lowest charges.

MR. Lee, Jun., 32 North Frederick st., Dublin, Painless Extractions, 1/-—Stein's Dental Surgery, 24 Rutland square, Dublin.

PAINLESS Dentistry—Mr. Henry J. Bradley supplies Artificial Teeth on Modern Principles; guaranteed for comfort, durability, and natural appearance; extraction of stumps unobtrusively; all work at 21/-; Singers Yards, 1 Upper Ormond quay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPECIAL display of Irish Manufactured Goods this week at Monypeny's, 39 Grafton st.—Old Bleach Linens, Linen Sheetings, Linen Damasks, Irish Poplins.

A LADY will Teach in Art Embroidery—"The Linen down" Scene; loaded free.—Monypeny's, 39 Grafton st.

ALDERN'S Star Serge, 100 gramme hanks (3) can't be worn out; Irish Gloves, etc., 1,200 per inch.—Monypeny's, 39 Grafton st.

A PERFECT Cure—Wellcome Remedy has or soft corns, hard corns, and bunions. Sold by all chemists, and sent post free 1/1½.—Wells, Chemist, Upper Baggot st.

ANTISEPTIC Electrobais Removes Hairs permanently and without pain.—Miss Massey, Electrician, 4 Molesworth gallery and correspondents receive consultation free.—Miss Massey's Institute, 20 Adelaide rd., Kingstown.

AT SHARPLEY'S, 10 Suffolk st., the Rahr Linen Specialists are always invited to write for Catalogues of Irish Linen, Ladies', Children's Underclothing, Cots, Cradles, Layettes, Irish Lace and Embroidery, Irish Poplins, Lower Castle st., Dublin. Established 80 years.

A PURELY Pine Cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Remedies; Buntan Lotion; infallible; 1/-, 1/3, 2/6; postage 3d.; consultation free.—206 Great Brunswick st.

BLACKROCK—"Irish Times" Branch Office, 53 Main st.; orders and communications received up to 4 p.m. for following day's Paper.

BEAUTIFUL Birds and Fishes artistically Mounted true to life, Heads and Horns for hall decoration; Rugs made and Repaired.—William Kidd, 20 Nassau st., Dublin.

BOOTS to your own Landlord by using your Rent at Thackeray Pinches' Money. Particulars on application to Landlord's Secretary, 10 Dame street, Dublin.

CHAIRMACKROSS and Limerick Lace Materials; patterns free.—Monypeny's, 39 Grafton st.

CONCERTINA Musical Instrument, simplest and best Concertina Mountain Weather Monitor, carriage paid to nearest railway station, free; Irish Industries, 1916, to 1st January, 1917, or later, at pr. lb. who sent Irish hand and foot Knitted Socks, Stockings, Mittens, 1142 Handkerchiefs 1143; terms cash with order or monthly accounts strictly observed; parcels carefully wrapped in best brown paper, with cash value outside; Killed every description of Poultry, Game, etc., to Patrick Byrne, Victualler, Main st., Clifden, Co. Galway.

CURE their diseases with Mext-Spanish Restorative; post free 2/.—Mellon, Chemist, 62 Dame st., D.

KNITTING Wools for Golf Coats and Caps; patterns free.—Monypeny's, 39 Grafton st.

LADIES Tailoring at Jolley Brothers, 47 Grafton street, Dublin; Costumes a specialty; perfect fit, smart finish.

LEADING makes in Crochet Cottons always in stock at Monypeny's, 39 Grafton st.

MANY matters of special interest to Women Workers in the Woman's Work Page of the "Weekly Irish Times." On sale to-day.

MR. Mitchell, Ladies' Hairdresser, 24 Railway Lost Property Office, Kingsbridge, begs to announce that he has removed to 1142 Mindgarstown 1143; terms cash with order or monthly accounts strictly observed; parcels carefully wrapped in best brown paper, with cash value outside; Killed every description of Poultry, Game, etc., to Patrick Byrne, Victualler, Main st., Clifden, Co. Galway.

QUINN'S Hair Specialists with Mext-Spanish Restorative; post free 2/.—Mellon, Chemist, 62 Dame st., D.

SMART Costumes to order at lowest prices; pressed models and tailored to perfection; Ladies' own Materials made up.—Matthews & Quinn, 24 Dawson street, D.

SALE of beautiful Oil Paintings for one week.—Hone studio, 111 South Anne st.

THANKSGIVING to Immaculate Heart of Mary and Sacred Heart of Jesus for temporal favour received. Publication promised.—P.E.

VIOLA—The Matron of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, acknowledges receipt of £5, with grateful thanks.

WANTED, Gold Jewellery, Silver Plate, Precious Stones; highest prices.—A. Jacobs, Cash Pawnbroker, 6 to 30 Wicklow street.

WOOLS for Army Contracts—Special quotations for large quantities.—Monypeny's, 39 Grafton st. D

ROOF AND BRIDGE

Paint for corrugated iron, wood-work, &c., in Red and Brown shades, in 5, 1, and ¼ gallon tins.

Has great covering capacity, owing to its extreme fineness of grinding.

Color Card on application.

DOCKRELL

SONS & CO., LIMITED,
Sth. Gt. George's St., Dublin.
Tel. No. 3330 (control 4 lines and private exchange).

Communications relative to business matters to be addressed—
The Manager.
Remittances to be made payable to the Irish Times, Limited, Westmoreland street, Dublin.
The "Irish Times" is registered at the General Post Office for transmission as a Newspaper.

Printed and Published by the Irish Times, Ltd., at the Offices, 31 Westmoreland street, in the Parish of St. Mark and City of Dublin.
Thursday, November 2, 1916.

LADIES' COSTUMES AND BLOUSES

FRENCH CLEANED AND FINISHED IN THREE DAYS. CHARGES MODERATE. THE MOST ELABORATE COSTUME CLEANED WHOLE.

PRESCOTTS' DYE WORKS,
DUBLIN, BELFAST, CORK, AND LIMERICK. (5)

*Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated) not exceeding 3 lines, 2/6 each; 4 or more lines, 8d. per line.*

*The Government has decided that Obituary Notices of fallen soldiers sent to the Press by relatives or friends shall give no particulars either of the theatre of war in which a casualty occurred or of the battalion to which the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private belonged.*

ROLL OF HONOUR.

KENNEDY—October 21, 1916, died of wounds, SAMUEL KENNEDY, Lance-Corporal, of 14 Finglas road, Dublin.

KIRKWOOD—October 3, 1916, died of dysentery, GEORGE KIRKWOOD, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kirkwood, "Kia Ora," Thormanby road, Howth, Co. Dublin, aged 21½ years.

BIRTHS.

BECKETT—October 30, 1916, to Lieutenant and Mrs. GRENVILLE BECKETT, 93 Colehrne Court, London, S.W., a daughter.

MATCHETTE—October 28, 1916, at Ballintubber House, Athy, the wife of Rev. W. MATCHETTE, of a daughter.

MUSGRAVE—October 31, 1916, at Adaville, Ballintemple, Cork, to Mr. and Mrs. STUART MUSGRAVE, junior, a son.

RUTTLEDGE—November 1, 1916, at 43 Oaklands Park, Ballsbridge, the wife of St. JOHN RUTTLEDGE, of a daughter.

TEELE—October 30, 1916, at Strathearn, Kingsmore avenue, Cliftonville, Belfast, to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIE R. TEELE, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAGNALL and HUTCHINSON—November 1, 1916, at the Methodist Church, Tullamore, by the Rev. Charles Wilson, Ernest James, eldest son of ROBERT and MRS. BAGNALL, Clonminch, to JESSIE, sixth daughter of CHARLES and Mrs. HUTCHINSON, Ballinvalley, Killeigh, King's Co.

HUTCHINSON and DEVLIN—October 28, 1916, at Newcastle Parish Church, by the Rev. J. S. WYLIE, M.A., JOHN, third son of JOHN HUTCHINSON, Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow, to INA GRACE, fifth daughter of the late HENRY DEVLIN, of Billis, Virginia, Co. Cavan, and of Mrs. DEVLIN, Moyle Rectory, Ballieborough, Co. Cavan.

LYONS and MYLES—October 19, 1916, at Laurel House, Crieff, Perthshire, JAMES LYONS, L.D.S. (Ed.), Belfast, son of Richard Lyons, late of Sligo, to CATHERINE ARNOLD, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MYLES, Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland, and grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton, Swords, County Dublin.

WATSON and REEVES—November 1, 1916, at Tokio, Japan, by the Rev. Darling, Frank Burton, WILLIAM WATSON, M.D., to MARY PATRICIA, youngest daughter of the late Very Rev. J. M. Reeves, Dean of Ross, Glandore House, Co. Cork. (By cable.)

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—November 2, 1916, at his residence, 16 Charleville road, North Circular road, P. J. CAMPBELL. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral private.

CASSIDY—November 1, 1916, at his residence, Raskeen, Baily, Co. Dublin, JAMES F. CASSIDY, of Sutton Hall and Gardiner street. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and family. Funeral from the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, to Glasnevin Cemetery, to-day (Friday), November 3rd, after 10 o'clock Mass. R.I.P.

GAYNOR—November 1st, 1916, MARY (Sorrowful Mount), only surviving daughter of late ARTHUR GAYNOR, aged 57 years. R.I.P. Funeral private.

GILLIAT—November 1, 1916, at Combe House, Balcombe, Sussex, Rhona, wife of FRANCIS J. GILLIAT, and daughter of the late Master Robinson, of Lisnamuck, Co. Dublin.

JOHNSTONE—November 1, 1916, at his residence, 47 Oakley road, Dublin, ANDREW THOMSON JOHNSTONE, late of Pembroke Township Council, aged 70 years. Funeral leaving residence for Mount Jerome 9.45 to-morrow (Saturday).

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

NICHOLS'
FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard street (Westside), late of Lincoln place. Coffins, Hearses, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality.
Phone—274.

FUNERAL REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WALLER,
49 and 50 DENZILLE STREET
(Jervis square).
Phone—451.

FARRELL'S
FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT,
66 MARLBOROUGH STREET.
Telephone—711.

RAMSAY, FLORISTS to H.M. the KING, ROYAL NURSERIES, BALLSBRIDGE. Telegrams, "Ramsay, Dublin." Phone, 1359, 1806.

WREATHS, Quickly arranged. Lowest Prices. Prompt despatch.

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DAVIS & CO.
The Mourning Warehouse,
35 EXCHEQUER STREET, DUBLIN.
Orders Promptly Executed.
(Late Ogilvy's, Limited.)

ROBERT & CO., LTD.,
82 and 83 GRAFTON STREET.

BLOUSES—Hand Embroidered Muslin Blouse, value from 21/- each; rose and foliage design; centre and bottom, light open embroidery; tucked back cuffs, 14/6; also with new set collar, 16/6; sailor collar, 14/6.

UNDERSKIRTS—Fine quality Lace Underslips in wearing under linen blouses; hundreds to choose from, 5/11 to 42/- each.

VEILS—French Veil Nets, quaint design, silk-like mesh; durable, 1/6 yd.; in black, white, grey, navy, silver, blacks and white, nigger, 1/11½ yard.

NECKWEAR—Beautiful Crepe-de-Chine Collar, Edged Fur, from 1/6.

SCARFS—Scarf, latest fashion, just delivered, all newest colours; special prices, 1/11 and 2/6; Scarves and Squares, from 1/6 to 10/6.

HOSIERY—Ladies' Irish Wool Hose, in every variety of brown, Tartan, Heather, and Check, also self colours, in ribbed effect, all sizes; 1/11 per pair; plain, from 2/11.

KNITTING YARN—Breakfast Coats, smart Shetland Wool Coats, all colours, wonderful value, 4/11.

KNITTING WOOLS—Bell, Crown, and Navy Fleecy large stock, for Soldiers' Socks, Mitts, Mufflers, etc.; the cold days are coming; don't forget.

POST Orders—Ladies in the country can have their purchases carefully selected by specially trained staff; satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT & CO., LTD.,
82 and 83 GRAFTON STREET.

RESULT of Raffle for Carrickmacross Lace—Winning Number, 376.

SMART Costumes to order at lowest prices; pressed models and tailored to perfection; Ladies' own Materials made up.—Matthews & Quinn, 24 Dawson street, D.

SALE of beautiful Oil Paintings for one week.—Hone studio, 111 South Anne st.

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WOOLS for Army Contracts—Special quotations for large quantities.—Monypeny's, 39 Grafton st. D

£20 TO £5,000 LOANS GRANTED BY POST.

MONEY LENT WITHOUT SECURITY.
Ladies or Gentlemen can have their own acceptances discounted or post-dated cheques cashed without any securities, sureties, or interview.
Clergymen, Merchants, Medical Practitioners, Farmers, Shopkeepers, and all Responsible Persons.
No Fees or Beforehand Charges are made, and no Railway Fares.
Borrowers dealing with other Firms can have their Loans paid off or increased, and those who are about to borrow can write for full information to
THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE CO. OF IRELAND, LIMITED,
15 ANGLESEA STREET, DUBLIN.

£5 TO £500 ADVANCED to FARMERS, TRADERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, on Note of Hand. Privacy guaranteed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to THE MANAGER, THE COMMERCIAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO. (LTD.), 67 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

£10 TO £5,000 ADVANCED BY PRIVATE LENDER ON SIMPLE PROMISSORY NOTE
No Bills of Sale taken, and absolute privacy guaranteed. First letter of application receives prompt attention, and intending borrowers are advised not to go to Moneylenders, as by correspondence the complete transactions on terms mutually arranged.
NO CHARGE
being made unless business actually completed. Special Quotations for Short Loans. Write (in confidence) to C. WELLS, 53 Palmerston street, Dublin.

£5 TO £5,000.

MONEY Advanced Daily, without publicity, on Note of Hand, to Gentlemen of Position, also Government Officials, Clergymen, Farmers, Clerks, and all Respectable Persons. Male and Female, without delay. Loans granted to pay rents, debts, and to enable persons to enter into business. Special easy terms granted. Call or write for Pamphlet, free of charge, with full information,
J. GOODMAN, THE BRUNSWICK LOAN COMPANY,
51 GT. BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN.

LOANS £10 TO £500 PROMPTLY, AND STRICTEST PRIVACY GUARANTEED. To Farmers, Shopkeepers, Doctors, Ladies, Gentlemen, and all Respectable Applicants, on Simple Promissory Note. Distance no objection. Repayments arranged to suit borrowers. Reasonable interest. Special quotations for Short Loans. No fees or preliminary expenses unless business actually completed. Apply, personally or by letter, to D. COWAN, 25 DRURY ST., DUBLIN.

CASH ACCOMMODATION BY POST.

£25 to £5,000 LENT ON NOTE OF HAND alone, to Ladies or Gentlemen, without security or interview, in any part of Ireland. STRICTLY PRIVATE. Customers dealing with other Lenders can have their LOANS PAID OFF and INCREASED at LOWER INTEREST.
Intending Borrowers are cautioned not to pay any preliminary expenses whatever, as respectable Lenders do not ask for such.
Full information will be supplied GRATIS AND POST FREE. Call or write to
CITY AND COUNTY PRIVATE FINANCE CO, LTD
12 LEINSTER ST. (Sth), DUBLIN.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

DOCTORS recommend EARL'S FLUID PEPSINE. Sir C. CAMERON, M.D., Analytical Report:—"I can strongly recommend Earl's Fluid Pepsine as a Reliable Remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It contains the digestive properties of the gastric juices in a highly concentrated, permanent, and reliable form. It causes even the toughest beef to become digested; it is peculiarly suited for invalids and young children, and is superior both in strength and efficacy to any other preparation of Pepsine." Of all Chemists and Druggists, in Bottles, 1/-, 2/-, 5/6, 10/6. Central Depot—12 Grafton street, Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
THE DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD
Hereby give Notice that they have a LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE BONDS TO ISSUE AT 7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS, OR AT 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.
Applications to be addressed to
N. PROUD, Secretary.
Port and Docks Office, Dublin,
26th October, 1916.

KILBRIDE RIFLE RANGES.
NIGHT Firing will take place on above Range from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. the Night of 3rd-4th inst.—R. GACHE, Lieutenant, Camp Commandant, Kilbride.

MOTOR Voluntary Drivers Wanted to work under British Red Cross, with Italian Army. Apply Dickinson, Land Court, Four Courts, Dublin.

£6,300 WAS REALISED AT OUR SALE OF GROUND RENTS AND HOUSE PROPERTY YESTERDAY.
BATTERSBY AND CO.,
39 WESTMORELAND STREET.

Y.M.C.A. WORKERS.
YOUNG Miss of decided Christian character Wanted as Leaders and Junior Assistants in Y.M.C.A. Huts working amongst the Troops. Apply, in writing, to the General Secretary, City Y.M.C.A., 43 Upper Sackville street.

LOANS on Reversions, Life Interests, Jointures, Bonds, Rents. Advances also granted, repayable over term of years, and secured by sureties, with Life Assurance.—DAVID DRIMMIE & SONS, Scot. English and Scottish Law Life Office, 37 Nassau street, Dublin, and 5 Lombard street, Belfast. 'Phones—Dublin, 461; Belfast, 4287.

HAY INSURANCE AND WAR DEPARTMENT.
The conditions of Purchase provide for the effecting of a Fire Insurance. Policies for Fire and Lightning issued on favourable terms by
PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
10-12 Trinity st., Dublin. J. R. WARNER, Mgr.

A. & B. TAXIS, LTD., Portobello.
A. & B. TAXI-CABS.
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POPULAR FARES DAY AND NIGHT.
INSPECT IRELAND'S LARGEST GARAGE.
Repairs to any make of Car executed on the Premises.
REPAINTING, UPHOLSTERING, &c.
'Phone—Rathmines, 456, or Dublin, 1697a.
Telegrams—"Warte, Dublin."

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED—James H. North and Co., Auctioneers, Grafton street. Established 1829.

TAMILES!—The Tea of Teas—"Perfection." Sold by Mary Major, Dunville avenue, Rathmines.

IRISH Crochet Collars, enormous variety, 5/11 to 15/6 each.—Monypeny's, 39 Grafton street.

VALUATIONS OF FURNITURE, HOUSE Property, etc., made for Probate and all purposes. James H. North and Co., Valuers, Grafton street.

FOR Comfort and Excellent Fare Dine at the Red Bank Restaurant, D'Olier street. Oysters in splendid condition. Four-Course Luncheon, 1/6.

WE have started our own Bee, so that you can enjoy your Luncheon and Tea in comfort.—CAFE CAIRO, 59 Grafton street.

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COOMBE, DUBLIN.

LAND DRAIN PIPES, Large Stocks.—THOMAS ARCHER, Builders' Provider, Dublin.

TULLAMORE—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field" can be had immediately after the arrival of the trains, from Mr. M. F. Gorry, Harbour street.

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BUILDING MATERIALS.
Ironmongery, Kitchen Ranges, Grates, Sheet and Pipe Lead, Pumps, Locks, Fastenings, Cement, And a Hundred other Items.
BROOKS, Thomas, and Co., Ltd., DUBLIN.

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THE PAPER APPRECIATED by the Irish Soldiers is the Paper—the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Send your friend a copy to-day.

EASY CHAIRS FOR WINTER COMFORT. See the Celebrated "Baggot" Easy Chairs of our own make. CABE AND SHERIDAN HURST, 138 Lr. Baggot street. Estd. over 100 years.

MONEY.—The Highest Advances to be obtained in Dublin on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Jewellery, Pianos, Bicycles, Furniture, and Valuable Chattels. Property of any description. Moderate Class Money Office, 85 MARLBOROUGH ST. 85.

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CHARGES MODERATE.
P. NUGENT, Proprietor.

"FIGHTING HER FATE," by Annie O. Tibbits, is the opening instalment to the thrilling new serial story in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" to-day. Price one penny.

CHRIST CHURCH, RATHGAR—GIFT DAY TO-DAY from 3 till 9.30 p.m.

PERFECTION ODOURLESS HEATING STOVES.
T. HENSHAW & CO., LTD.,
3-12 CHRISTCHURCH PLACE, DUBLIN.

INCOME Tax Recovered; no failure; Returns Filled, Accounts Prepared.—T. WALLACE Expert, 74 Dame street, Dublin.

CARSON'S Paints for Interior Decoration.—22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON Quotations 12 Fine Art Calendars, 2/- each. Write for list. Alan Tabor, 6 St. Ann's Passage, Manchester.

MANY MATTERS of special interest to women workers are dealt with in the Woman's Work Page of the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." On sale to-day.

INCOME TAX—Claims, Super-Tax, Excess Profits Duty. Advice Free.—BOURKE, late Surveyor Taxes, 74 Grafton street, Dublin.

CARSON'S PAINTS. Special Paints for all Specific purposes.—22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

EGYPTIAN blend CIGARETTES.
4/6 per 100, or 40/- per 1,000. Extra, 6/6 per 100, or 55/- per 1,000. The finest quality that has ever been produced. Over 40 years' reputation. They are acknowledged to be the best. Samples on application. PASSOW BROS., 3 Lower John street, London, W.

THE EUREKA CORN CURE.
SAFE, CERTAIN AND HARMLESS.
IN BOTTLES, 6d. AND 1/- EACH.
POSTAGE 2d. EXTRA.
IT WILL CURE THAT CORN.
HOYTE & SON,
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1817-1916.
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Don't buy rubbish.
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DECORATORS.
JAMES GIBSON & SON,
49 and 50 MARY STREET,
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THE "IRISH FIELD" will be sent to any Address in the United Kingdom for three months for 3/8. Offices—11 D'Olier street, Dublin.

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HARROGATE—QUEEN HOTEL. EST. 1671. Facing Stray. Own Grounds. Private Suites. Home Farm. Electric Light. Lifts. Garage. Stabling. 300 rooms.—F. H. FOGG, Manager.

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RHOS Abbey Hotel, Rhos, Colwyn Bay, facing Sea and Pier. Winter terms. Interchangeable meals with Gogarth Abbey Hotel, Llandudno. Tel.—198, Colwyn Bay. Tels.—Rhos Abbey.

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Does your engine require it?

Recollect, we guarantee every job to give satisfaction, and our prices are reduced to a minimum.

By allowing us to submit an estimate you will save money.

GRAFTON MOTOR CO.,
GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

THE IDEAL MATTRESS.
"VI-SPRING" MATTRESS.
COMFORTABLE, HYGIENIC, AND MODERATELY PRICED.
Investigate To-day.
PIM BROS., LTD.,
EXCHEQUER STREET.

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ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL, DUBLIN.
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THE MOST FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN DUBLIN.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, TEAS & DINNERS *A LA CARTE* AND *TABLE D'HOTE*. Open to NON-RESIDENTS.
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, RECEPTIONS AND BOUDOIRS ARRANGED FOR. LUNCHEONS DAILY. TERMS ON APPLICATION. FREE GARAGE. ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
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MISS MacMAHON, Manageress.
NORTH STAR HOTEL.

KILWORTH HOTEL,
CORNER MOLESWORTH STREET AND KILDARE STREET.
Most Central and Quiet Situation.
Convenient to SHOPPING CENTRES, THEATRES, TRAINS, &c.
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# LAW COURTS.

## DUBLIN AND BLESSINGTON TRAM.

### LIABILITY OF GUARANTEEING AREAS.

In the Chancery Division, Dublin, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Barton, an action came on for hearing of the County Council of the County Wicklow v. the Dublin and Blessington Steam Tramway Company and the County Council of the County of Dublin. The plaintiffs claimed a declaration that, under the presentment of the Grand Jury for the County of Wicklow of the 26th July, 1884, and the confirmation by the Lord Lieutenant, the Wicklow Steam Tramway Order, 1887, the total liability of the guaranteeing area as specified in the presentment was limited to and falling in the case of a poor law union or the guaranteeing area in each poor law year; a declaration that the arbitrator's award of the 28th January, 1916, so far as it purported to award any liability on the Wicklow County Council or on guaranteeing area, was void—(a) in excess of jurisdiction and void, or (b) was unenforceable, or, in the alternative, that such award was only enforceable to the extent of one shilling in the £ on the guaranteeing area; an injunction to restrain the defendants from enforcing the award in excess of the sum of one shilling in the £ on the guaranteeing area; a declaration that under the bond of the 16th August, 1883, the defendants, the Dublin and Blessington Steam Tramway Company, were liable for indemnifying the plaintiffs in respect of any payment over and above one shilling in the £ on the guaranteeing area; a declaration that the liability of the Tramway Company under the bond was a liability "affecting such undertaking or property," as provided by section 40 of the Order in Council made in pursuance of Section 10 of the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883, and a declaration that upon the undertaking and property becoming the property of the plaintiffs and the defendants, the Dublin County Council became entitled to the benefit of the bond which, if ever enforced, would be payable to the plaintiffs in respect of one penny in the £ on the guaranteeing area, and finally an injunction restraining the defendants from enforcing the bond in excess of such sums as they have paid, or may have to pay, for dividends, or in respect of the maintenance and working of the undertaking and above one shilling in the £ on the guaranteeing area in the County of Wicklow, and an account, if necessary, of such payments and of such sums.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—The Solicitor-General, Mr. A. L. Brown, K.C., and Mr. E. A. Swayne (instructed by Mr. M'Carroll).

For the Dublin and Blessington Steam Tramway Company—Mr. Hemphill, K.C., and Mr. Timothy Sullivan (instructed by Messrs. Woods, Loone, K.C., and Mr. Collins (instructed by Messrs. Casey, Clay, and Collins).

For the South Dublin Rural District Council—Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Timothy Sullivan (instructed by Mr. J. Shannon).

For the South Dublin Rural District Council—Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P., and Dr. Condon (instructed by Mr. Mahon, Solicitor).

Mr. Healy said he appeared on behalf of the South Dublin Rural District Council, and he submitted that as they were the body who were to pay really, though not nominally, to be operated with the costs of the action, they should be allowed to be added as defendants.

The Solicitor-General said he had no objection, provided the Rural District Council came in at their own expense.

Mr. Healy—If you are beaten you are entitled to your costs.

The Solicitor-General—Then I object. He asked that he should be allowed to open his case before his lordship ruled on Mr. Healy's application.

Mr. Justice Barton assented.

The Solicitor-General, in stating the case for the Wicklow County Council, said the point at issue was the construction and effect of a presentment which was passed by the Wicklow Grand Jury on the 26th July, 1884, for the purpose of enabling the defendant company to build the Dublin and Blessington Steam Tramway line. That line, like almost every guaranteed line in the country, had proved a failure, and had proved a failure to some extent upon the rate-payers of both the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow since the starting of the work somewhere in the year 1887. Roughly speaking, the line was about 15 miles long and about 10 miles of it were in the County of Dublin and about five miles in the County Wicklow, running all through a part of the County Wicklow which was sparsely populated, a hilly, impoverished district, and ill able to afford a guarantee of any kind. The question at issue arose on Clause 10 of the Presentment of the County of Wicklow Grand Jury. The Presentments of the Wicklow County Council and the Dublin County Council guaranteed a dividend of 5 per cent. to the shareholders of the company, and, in addition, there was a guarantee against any costs of repair, maintenance, and up-keep. For a great number of years both County Councils had contributed a portion of guarantee, so far as dividend were concerned. But it was only within the last couple of years that a claim had been made upon the County Councils of both counties in respect of maintenance and up-keep. Since, he thought, these proceedings were started, by an Order in Council made pursuant to statutory authority, the undertaking had been transferred from the company to both County Councils, and the property in the line had become the property of both County Councils, and would henceforward be wound up by them. Clause 40 of the Presentment was:—"That this guarantee is on the understanding that the promoting company give security by bond or otherwise as may be required by the solicitor of the Grand Jury as advised by counsel to the secretary to the Grand Jury, that, under no circumstances, shall the total liability of the guaranteeing area—viz., the parishes of Blessington, Donoghmore, Burgage, and Kilbride, the Barony of Lower Talbotstown, in the County of Wicklow, exceed one shilling in the pound in any one year, exclusive of the contribution of Government." The one shilling in the £ had been exceeded within the last couple of years. What his lordship had to determine now as between the three parties was—What was the meaning and effect of that clause. It went without saying that, subject to anything that might be said as to whether this agreement was duly sealed or sufficiently attested by the Dublin County Council that it was *ultra vires*—but assuming it to be *intra vires*, some effect must be given to it. It could not be left out of consideration altogether. He submitted that there was a distinct limitation of the County Wicklow guarantee to one shilling in the £. Because of the poverty of the district through which the line was to run in the County Wicklow they made very special terms in order to induce the County Wicklow to pass the presentment and enable the line to be built. He submitted that the clause and the bond which gave effect to it, were *intra vires*, and that effect should be given to them.

Mr. Justice Barton said he would add the South Dublin Rural District Council as parties, but without giving them costs.

Mr. S. J. Doyle, Secretary of the Wicklow County Council, was examined, and produced copies of the documents relied on. He also produced a table showing the amounts which the County Council had been called upon to pay from time to time.

Mr. Wilson, K.C., on behalf of the Dublin and Blessington Company, said the Tramway Company was now exclusively vested in the two County Councils. The significance of that was that all the property belonging to the company was taken away from the company, and they had nothing left in their hands with which they should be able to pay their liabilities. The total amount of capital on which dividends were guaranteed was £40,000. Dublin County guaranteed a dividend of 5 per cent. on £30,000, and County Wicklow guaranteed 5 per cent. on £20,000. In addition to the 5 per cent. holders of the £40,000 capital, there were shareholders to the extent of £20,000 who had not got any guarantee at all. Their property had gone, and gone for ever, and the property had gone to the two bodies, subject only to the liability to pay 5 per cent. to the specially favoured shareholders under the Act. Referring to the Grand Jury presentment, he said that he could not conceive a more absolute and unqualified guarantee than it contained to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on certain specified capital, namely, £30,000, which had been put up as regards the Blessington end of this line. The portion of the presentment dealing with maintenance was also quite unqualified. He did not think that if the company in this case had nobody else but themselves to think about such a bond as that referred to would be legal, but when they looked at the letter of the Tramway Act of 1883 it was clear that such a bond would be illegal so far as it might affect the rights of third parties. Under no circumstances could the company derive any benefit now, because their property was gone and forfeited.

Mr. MacLoone, K.C., following on the same side, dealt with the construction of the bond, and submitted that his lordship could not interfere with the clear words of the Statute as regards how the funds should be applied. Under no circumstances could the company be in funds and have any liability on the guarantee, because if the company were in funds the guarantee was wiped out. In the next place, any limitation on the liability of the barony under the guarantee was directly contrary to the express words of the Statute. The Lord Lieutenant, he pointed out, had only power to confirm a presentment so far as it related to any charge or liability on the barony. He had no power to confirm anything about the indemnity. That part of the presentment was unusual, and had no sanction either in law or in common sense

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAREMONT INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Governors are prepared to admit not more than six Free Pupils before Christmas. Candidates must be between 6 and 13 years of age, and children of Protestant parents.

Application to be made to the Secretary, C. H. GICK, 58 Dame street Dublin.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE CENTRAL OFFICES, 54 Upper Sackville street, AND THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY AND HOSTEL, 22 Lily place, Have Removed to 53 UPPER MOUNT STREET, DUBLIN.

DIOCESE OF KILLALOE, KILFENORA AND KILLALOE AND KILLADYSERT.

PARISH OF BALLINACLASH.

A Meeting of the Board of Nomination is appointed to be held at the Diocesan Office on Thursday, the 9th inst. Information respecting the Benefice may be obtained from the Diocesan Secretary, 43 Kildare street, Dublin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Goods of WILLIAM FREDERICK WELLS, late of 24 Kenilworth Park, Harold's Cross, County Dublin, Civil Engineer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 23 and 24 Victoria, Chapter 38, that all persons claiming to be creditors or otherwise to have any claim or demand against the Assets of the above Deceased are required on the 22nd day of June, 1916, and hereby required, on or before the 5th day of December, 1916, to furnish (in writing) to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executors, to whom Probate of the Will of the said Deceased was granted by the Principal Registry, King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, on the 6th day of October, 1916. And Notice is hereby further given that after the said 5th day of December, 1916, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 13th day of October, 1916.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL MEEKE, Solicitor for the Executors, 119 Stephen's Green, W., Dublin.

Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, made in a Suit—THE SECOND DUBLIN BUILDING STARR BOWKETT SOCIETY v. THE PEMBROKE LAUNDERY, LIMITED (1916, No. 197).

All persons claiming to be Incumbrancers affecting That Plot of Ground situate in the Parish of St. Peter and County of Dublin, measuring in front to Mespil road 60 feet 3 inches, in the rear 60 feet, and from front to rear on the South-west side 289 feet 8 inches, be the said measurements more or less, and bounded on the North-west by Mespil road, on the South-west by a laneway dividing the said premises from the premises now or late in the occupation of John Ousnam, on the South-east by Nos. 4 Horts and citizen, Leases together with all Buildings, Fixtures, Fittings, and appurtenances, are, by their Solicitors, to enter and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Hon. Mr. Justice Barton, County Courts, City of Dublin, on or before the 25th day of November, 1916, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every Claimant holding any security is to produce the same before the said Court to Mr. Justice Barton, at his said Chambers, Four Courts, Dublin, on the 29th day of November, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated 13th day of October, 1916.

Signed THOS. W. ELLERKER Chief Clerk. THOS. O'NEARA, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs having Carriage, 44 Kildare street, Dublin.

In the Goods of JAMES T. WARD, late of Glenryhill, Malone road, Belfast, Linen Merchant, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 23 and 24 Vic., chap. 34, that James T. Ward, late of Glenryhill, Malone road, Belfast, Linen Merchant, deceased, by his last Will and Testament, bearing date the 14th August, 1915, bequeathed to the Belfast Presbyterian Society the sum of £100, and to the Protestant Orphan Society, Belfast, the sum of £100, and to Trades Hall £100. He directed that payment thereof should be postponed until the death of Rosamond Ward, the wife, so that same should not in the meantime carry interest.

The Testator died on the 5th November, 1914, and Probate of his Will was granted to James Frederick Ward, of Glenryhill, Malone Park, Belfast, Linen Merchant, the surviving Executor named in said Will, by the Belfast District Registry of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Division (Probate) on the 15th day of January, 1915.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1916.

WHERLER and M'CUTCHEON, Solicitors for the said Executor, 3 Donegall Place, Belfast, and 19 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and all others concerned.

In the Goods of THE VERY REVEREND MAURICE WILLIAM DEAN of Waterford and Lismore, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act. 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35. Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of the said Very Reverend Maurice William Dean, late of Waterford and Lismore, who died on the 29th August, 1916, are Probate of whose Will was granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Office on the 17th October, 1916, to Mrs. K. L. F. Dey, of the Limes, Ballsbridge, County Dublin, and Dr. Violet Hill, Killiney, County Dublin, Esquire, the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in the particulars (in writing) of their said claims, and demands to us, the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 1st day of December, 1916, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, of the said deceased so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, and demands notice shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1916.

FRENCH and FRENCH, 7 St. Stephen's Green North, Dublin, Solicitors for the Executors.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM ALEXANDER M'CLEAVE, late of Osborne, Donguer Hill, Clontarf, in the City of Dublin, Deceased.

Take Notice that, pursuant to the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, Chapter 35, all persons claiming to be creditors, or otherwise to have any claim or demand against the assets of the said William Alexander M'Cleave, deceased, who died on the 4th September, 1916, are hereby required, on or before the 3rd day of December, 1916, to send in writing particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for Mrs. Margaret M'Cleave, of Osborne, Donguer Hill, Clontarf, in the City of Dublin, the Executrix of the said deceased. And Notice is hereby further given that after the said 3rd day of December, 1916, the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims of which notice and particulars shall have been given as above required.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1916.

W. & G. MAYNE, Solicitors for the said Mrs. Margaret M'Cleave, Executrix of the said William Alexander M'Cleave, deceased, 11 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

CONTRACTS.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KINGSTOWN.

TENDERS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES.

The Kingstown Urban District Council will, at their meeting to be held on Monday, 13th November, 1916, consider Tenders for the following:—

1. Horse-shoeing.
2. Harness and Repairs to same.
3. Oats.
4. General Stores (according to standard samples, which can be inspected at the Council's Stores, Kelly's avenue, Kingstown), Broken Stones, Cement, Sand, etc.
5. Timber (Building standard samples can be inspected at the Council's Stores).
6. Boots for Firemen and Scavengers.

The Scale and Uniform must be supplied within one month from the date of the Contract under penalty. The Contractor must comply with the terms of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons dated 10th March, 1909, and Section 5 of the Trades Board Act, 1909 and the Regulations of the Trades Board (Ireland) Order, dated November, 1914.

Tender Forms can be had on application at my Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Tenders, which must be on the Official Form, sealed and properly endorsed, will be received by me up to 11 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the 11th inst.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order, J. SHERLOCK VAUGHAN, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Kingstown, 2nd November, 1916.

EDUCATION.

MR. CLAUDE FULCHER (Late of Connaught Rangers), Late Military Lecturer to Trinity College, Dublin, Assisted up by Experienced Staff, Prepares Candidates for WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, INDIAN ARMY, NAVY, &c.

SEPTEMBER EXAM., 1916:—
WOOLWICH—Mr. J. H. Tozer.....9604
Mr. G. W. C. Montgomery.....8350
SANDHURST—Mr. M. C. Nasmith.....16560

Success:—Sept., 1915, to Sept., 1916—Woolwich, 7; India, 9; Sandhurst, 8.

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Again Led Ireland (Army Exam., Sept., 1916), as follows:—

SANDHURST:
Mr. F. B. BRIGHT
Mr. J. C. BOUGH
Mr. R. G. HUNTER
Mr. R. G. BRAZAZON.
Mr. F. M. BOYLAN.
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HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day....Morning 6.17 | Evening ..... 6.1
To-morrow " 6.42 " ..... 7.18

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day...Rises 7.28 | Sets ..... 4.51
To-morrow " 7.30 " ..... 4.49

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 6.51 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—"The Belle of New York," 6.45, 9.
Gaiety Theatre—"Carmen," 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"The Shaughraun," 6.45 and 9.
Abbey Theatre—"The Workhouse Ward" and "Nic," 8.15 p.m.
Empire Theatre—6.50 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—3 to 11 p.m.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Carmichael Hall, Aylesbeef Hall, Gresham Hotel, 9 p.m.
Dublin Corporation—Special Meeting re American Loan, 1 p.m.
Presentation to Dr. Tristram—43 Kildare Street, 3 p.m.
Meeting in Mansion House to wind up Our Sailors' Fête, 4.30 p.m.
Esperanto Language—Meeting, 2 Westmoreland Street, 7.30 p.m.
Rutland Square Presbyterian Church—Band of Hope Union, 7.45 p.m.


The Irish Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.


## The Government and Ireland.

There is increasing evidence that the Government intends to grant some of Mr. Redmond's terms. It is probable that many, or all, of the rebellion prisoners will be released in the near future; and we learn that General Sir John Maxwell may soon cease to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. The Government's anxiety to propitiate Mr. Redmond is quite intelligible. To-day Ireland is a stumbling-block to the prosecution of the war. The political discontent and disaffection which prevail throughout the country distract the minds of Ministers from the great issues now at stake in Europe. The failure of recruiting in Ireland not only creates difficulties for the War Office and complicates the problem of British man-power; it disgraces Ireland herself, and is, in a sense, discreditable to the Empire as a whole. The Government wants to remove this danger and confusion. Its ambition is, if not to settle the Irish question immediately, at any rate to prepare an atmosphere in which settlement may become practicable. It wants to revive recruiting. It thinks that these things can be done through Mr. Redmond; it regards him as the only possible negotiator between itself and Irish Nationalism. The Government appreciates, however, to some extent, the fact that recent events have shaken Mr. Redmond's authority. He and Mr. Dillon have confessed so much in the House of Commons. The breakdown of the partition scheme was a severe blow to the Nationalist leader. Its cause was the revolt of the Irish people against an unworkable and humiliating proposal; but the Government may feel that, by its participation in Mr. Redmond's foolish optimism, it is partly responsible for his present position. Its new policy is to propitiate him, to rehabilitate him so far as may be possible, and then to utilise his influence and good-will in improving the situation in Ireland. This policy explains the concessions which are now in prospect. Mr. Redmond thinks that his success in this matter might restore public faith in the power of the Nationalist Party. If that faith is restored, the Government hopes that Mr. Redmond and his party may be able to keep Ireland quiet for the period of the war and to stimulate recruiting.

We are in full sympathy with the Government's objects. We want peace in Ireland. We need not tell our readers how earnestly we desire that Ireland shall not be disgraced for ever by the abandonment of her regiments in France. We agree also that, if the thing is possible, Mr. Redmond's position as leader of the constitutional party in Nationalist Ireland ought to be confirmed and strengthened. He remains the only Nationalist leader in whom Irish Unionists, the English people, and the British Dominions have any measure of trust. The machinery of the Nationalist Party appears to be the only political machinery which the Government can hope to employ in organising the help of Nationalist Ireland for either peace or war. We state these considerations fairly and fully because it is right that Irish Unionists should try to understand the Government's apparent point of view. We do not think that anything more can be said for it than we have just said, and, when all that has been said, we are still convinced that the Government's proposed concessions are entirely wrong. They are based upon a fundamental fallacy. The Government is unable, or refuses, to realise the alarming extent and depth of the present disorganisation in Irish affairs. It fails to appreciate the full effect of the recent rebellion on Irish thought and action. It fails to recognise that nothing which it can do at the present time will be able to rehabilitate Mr. Redmond as a plenipotentiary. It cannot see that his power has been so badly shaken that, however sincere may be his promise of a substantial return for favours received, he is not at this moment in a position, as Americans say, to "deliver the goods." The Government thinks that, in dealing with Mr. Redmond, it is dealing with moderate and constitutional Nationalism. It is gravely in error. Mr. Redmond himself is both moderate and constitutional, but his whole Parliamentary action and all his Parliamentary demands in recent months have been dictated by the extremists in Ireland. Moderate Nationalists do not desire the withdrawal of a law which hurts nobody and guarantees order. They do not desire the removal of a soldier who turned the anarchy of Dublin into peace and safety. These demands come from the elements of sedition and disloyalty in the country, and the Nationalist Party has been forced to adopt them as its own.

Any honest Irishman of any party could tell the Government the simple truth. If it withdraws martial law, releases the rebellion prisoners, and removes Sir John Maxwell, it will propitiate nobody. If Sir John Maxwell is removed to-morrow, and if Mr. Redmond starts a new campaign for voluntary recruiting, that campaign will be a complete failure. The money spent on it will be wasted; the hopes inspired by it will be disappointed. It will be only useful as furnishing the final proof that voluntary recruiting in Ireland is irrevocably dead, and that our Irish Divisions, if they are to be saved at all, can only be saved by compulsory service. Unhappily, the results of the proposed concessions would not be merely negative. They would be regarded as a triumph, not for Mr. Redmond, but for sedition and disaffection. Nobody would believe that Sir John Maxwell left Ireland because his period of office had expired. Everybody would believe that his removal was secured by the political pressure of men who hated him because he had done his duty as a soldier, and had vindicated the sanctions of law and order. We might have supposed that the Government would have learned wisdom from the results of its earlier folly in sacrificing public servants to the clamour of political agitation. If the agitators are to have another and still greater triumph now, an enormous impetus will be given to disloyalty. The very forces which the Government hopes to weaken by improving Mr. Redmond's position will receive a dangerous access of strength. To Ministers who know little, or nothing at all, of Ireland this policy of concession may seem easy and plausible. Irishmen who really desire unity and peace at home, and that their country shall do her duty in the war, will see in it a peril to all their hopes. The reasoning which can find in such concessions a smoothing of the way to political negotiation between Ulster and the rest of Ireland would be amusing if it did not threaten to end in tragedy. The Government's apparent intentions are utterly irreconcilable with Mr. Duke's recent speech in the House of Commons. He said then that Ireland must be governed firmly and justly, and that Irishmen must find by agreement a solution of their own problems. These concessions would kill the last chance of firm and just government in Ireland. They would impair almost to the point of destruction the slender basis of unity which now supports our hopes of a true Irish settlement.

## Italy's Success.

The Italian Army has dealt another heavy blow at the Austrian front beyond Gorizia covering the approaches to Trieste. Its sudden resumption of the offensive appears to have taken the enemy by surprise. Almost the whole of the Italian front has now relapsed into winter campaigning conditions. In the higher mountain regions the forces on both sides are already half snowed in, or held fast in the ice. So far as active operations are still practicable at all, they are practicable only on the eastern sector of the front, in the gap between the Alps and the head of the Adriatic. Even here, however, the conditions have steadily become less favourable. On the Italian front, as on the French front, heavy autumn rains have fallen, and the ground is sodden. The Italians, moreover, are at a disadvantage as compared with the Allies on the western front. There the lie of the country is now in our favour; the French troops and our own have won the advantage of the higher ground. On the Italian front, however, beyond Gorizia, and on the Carso plateau between Gorizia and the sea, the Austrians still occupy the commanding heights. They may well have believed, in these circumstances, that the Italians would undertake no further offensive action at this season. General Cadorna, in fact, has only been awaiting his opportunity. It came this week with a great improvement in the weather, and on Tuesday afternoon a heavy bombardment of the Austrian positions began. The artillery preparation reached its culminating intensity on Wednesday morning, and before noon the infantry went forward to the assault. Their objectives were the powerful Austrian defences on the heights east of Gorizia and the strong new line which the enemy had constructed on the Carso Plateau beyond the Vallone, across which the Austrians were driven by the last Italian effort. In both directions the Italians reached their objectives, and held the conquered positions against the incessant counter-attacks which were launched throughout the day. In the course of these successful operations they took nearly five thousand prisoners and several guns, besides great quantities of material. The importance of this success is not to be measured only by the fact that it means a further crumbling of the Austrian defences which guard the way to Trieste. The Italian front is now the only front where the Austrians depend upon their own strength. Their resources as a military Power have been so far disintegrated by General Brussiloff's tremendous blows in Galicia and Volhynia in the early summer that on both the Russian and Rumanian fronts they have ceased to possess national armies. Their forces are only one element, and the least important, in composite forces of which the chief element is German, while in the Balkans they have virtually ceased to be represented at all. They are still, however, entrusted with the defence of the Italian front, for one reason because Germany cannot provide forces for every front, and for another because it is a front in which she is less vitally interested than she is in others. Italy's efforts, therefore, are invested with a peculiar moral value. Every success in them means a further deterioration in what remains of Austria's military power, and a further disintegration of her people's *moral*. The advance of the Italian Army is also a plain warning to the enemy that they are mistaken if they suppose that the winter is going to put an effective stop to the united efforts of the Allies.

## British Music.

The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, which for some years continued Mr. Andrew Carnegie's distribution of church organs, has been seeking a different way of stimulating love of music. It has now sanctioned a scheme "for the encouragement of British musical composers." The value of the scheme will be appreciated by all who know the condition of the "market" for music. A man who has no private resources must write "pot-boilers" or starve until, by good fortune, he has won a reputation. We say "by good fortune" because his difficulty is to persuade anybody even to look at his score. The number of musicians who are competent to read a manuscript musical score is small, and the number willing to undertake that labour is still smaller. Even when a competent and influential judge has praised the work, the composer's difficulties have merely begun. If the work is to be produced or published—and if it is not, it might as well never have been written—it must almost certainly be at the composer's expense, and the expense is very heavy. The Carnegie Trust offers two things of immense value to the young composer—a competent examination of his work, and, if the work be judged worthy, its publication on terms advantageous to the composer. Publication is of the greatest importance. The Russian "national" group of composers, now world famous, might have remained obscure but for the generosity and enterprise of the publisher Belaieff, who made their scores available to musicians everywhere. Again, producers of chamber, orchestral, and operatic music will certainly be anxious to give the public an opportunity of hearing the works which, in the opinion of the adjudicators, constitute the most valuable contributions to the art of music." The trustees' scheme is probably the best thing that has been done for British music since the foundation of the Mendelssohn Travelling Scholarship. That hitherto has been the nearest equivalent to the Prix de Rome, the prize which has helped so many French musicians to fame.

## THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Rhodes Estates Bill came last evening before the Unopposed Bill Committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Whitley presiding. Mr. E. E. Brown, for the Rhodes Trustees under Mr. Rhodes' will the trustees were directed to establish 156 scholarships of £300 a year at Oxford, of which 6 were allocated to students from the United States, and the allowance of 60 from various Colonies and Dependencies mentioned in the will. By a codicil, Mr. Rhodes also directed the trustees to establish 15 scholarships of £250 a year, tenable by students of German birth, to be nominated by the German Emperor. All these scholarships were established by the trustees, and they had further established out of the funds in their hands, as residuary trustees, 18 additional scholarships, tenable by students from other parts of the British Empire. The effect of the following what they believed would have been the wish of the testator, now proposed to annul the codicil and abolish the German scholarships. The effect of so doing would be to release a fund equivalent to £2,750 a year, and, in place of the abolished scholarships, they proposed to establish twelve scholarships of £250 a year, tenable by students from the Colonies, Dependencies, or places within the Empire.

Viscount Milner, one of the trustees, giving evidence for the bill, said that if the number of scholarships was to exceed twelve, it had better be fifteen rather than thirteen. For educational reasons, the new scholarships would not be a going concern by next autumn. Mr. Rhodes had often discussed educational schemes with him, and his first thought was for ample provision for the British Empire.

Lord Hugh Cecil suggested it would be well not to tie the hands of the trustees by confining all scholarships to the British Empire.

The Chairman, in announcing the decision of the Committee, said they accepted the view that new scholarships were needed within the British Empire, and to remove the restriction would not carry out the object of those who proposed that course. Regarding the funds accumulated from the discontinuance of the German scholarships, the Committee would not put any amendment in the bill.

The bill was accordingly reported to the House.

## THE KING.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, inspected in Hyde Park, London, yesterday a newly-formed Household Battalion raised by the Brigade of Household Cavalry. In a short speech His Majesty said he was convinced that, as infantry, they would maintain the splendid traditions which were the pride of their regiments. They were shortly leaving for the front, and he should follow all their doings with the greatest interest. He wished them God speed and good luck.

## COURT CIRCULAR.

VICEREGAL LODGE. THURSDAY.

Sir William and Lady Fry, Colonel and Miss McDonnell, the Secretary of the Post Office and Mrs. Norway, Mr. W. M. Murphy and Miss Murphy, and Mr. C. H. O'Conor had the honour of being invited to luncheon with Their Excellencies.

Captain Godfrey Heseltine has arrived at the Lodge.

## WAR PENSIONS OFFICERS' COMMITTEE.

The War Pensions Statutory Committee have appointed an Officers' Committee, the Chairmanship of which will be General Sir Frederick Stopford. Other members are Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes, Countess Roberts, Lieut.-Col. Sir Donald Robertson, Mr. D. J. Shackleton, Mr. Murray Smith, Sir Henry Craik, M.P., Mrs. Burgwin, and General Ruck. The offices of the Committee are at 4 Cowley street, Westminster.

Mr. John Storey, for twenty years Town Clerk of Leicester, died yesterday at Leicester, aged 75.

The death is announced of Mr. J. O. Tomlin, M.A., formerly headmaster of Haverfordwest Grammar School and of the Cathedral School Durham.

## LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

153 FLEET STREET, LONDON, THURSDAY NIGHT.

The most important news of the afternoon was the announcement by the Germans that, owing to the heavy bombardment of the French, they had evacuated Fort Vaux. The position is probably by this time of no great military value, for it must have been battered out of all recognition. But from the point of view of *moral* it is of considerable importance. The French held it from the beginning of the attack on Verdun until June 6th, when Major Raynal, with the remnants of its gallant garrison, was compelled to surrender. All France will be encouraged by the news of its recapture, and all Germany will be correspondingly depressed.

The German Government has been talking about the campaigns of next year in a manner which suggests a belief that the serious fighting of 1916 is already over, at least in the west. That is an entire misconception of the facts. It would suit the Germans very well, no doubt, to be allowed to dig themselves in during the winter on lines a little behind those which they at present hold. But we may be certain that General Joffre and General Haig have no intention of giving them any respite, and that, winter or no winter, advantage will be taken of every temporary spell of fine weather to renew the pressure upon the enemy, and drive them still further home.

It is very satisfactory to learn that General Sakharoff, one of the most successful of the Russian Generals, is going to take command of the mixed force of Russians, Rumanians, and Serbians in the Dobrudja. His appointment is a guarantee of that co-ordinated strategy which, in the earlier Rumanian operations, was—no doubt for reasons which seemed good and sufficient at the time—apparently somewhat lacking.

It is possible, as a military critic asserts to-day, that there never was much chance of a great military success for the offensives of Falkenhayn and Mackensen. They were undertaken chiefly for political reasons, in the hope that the German public would be encouraged by the news of "decisive" victories. At the same time, it would have been most unfortunate if our newest Ally had been overrun by the enemy,

## OTATO CROP.

## AGE IN IRELAND.

## EPARTMENT AND ED SUPPLY.

## TION OF EXPORT.

## EMENT BY MR. RUSSELL.

## RUNCIMAN AND ECONOMY.

ussell, in the House of Com erday, said that owing to the e weather much of the Irish p still remained in the ground, to the best judgment the Irish at Department could form, the d be about two-thirds of the , perhaps, a little less. When was lifted, and the full facts ty necessary steps would be e was not prepared to say that tation of potatoes to Great ould be stopped.

of Commons yesterday, ELAN asked the Vice-President tment of Agriculture, Ireland, as received further information condition of the Irish potato he proposes to take steps for the guarding the Irish people from potatoes during the winter and he proposes to take action with provision of sound seed potatoes planting.

RUSSELL said that the Depart- ulture was being supplied with quent reports from every district on the subject, and it was also with the Government, in order became necessary, it might be . Owing to the recent bad of the potato crop remained in was estimated that the crop would irds of the normal, or perhaps a Irish Agricultural Department the danger of a shortage was not was apprehended by the hon. en the crops had been lifted and were known any necessary steps with regard to the provision of atoes.

—May I ask whether the esti- of potatoes for the present year n the quantity of potatoes ex- land in normal times?

—The export in the year 1915 ,000 tons, but 1915 was an ab-

N—Is that greater or less than two-thirds yield this year?

—I should like notice of that.

—Will it be necessary to inter- ts to Great Britain?

—I do not think that question ed. It is my belief that, with ntity of potatoes still in the annot be lifted, it would be nswer that question.

EY—Are any large quantities of ed from the North of Ireland to her places?

—No; there are no potatoes erica, for the simple reason that Government stopped the export

AN—Will the right hon. gentle- d the Government to stop at tation of potatoes from Ireland?

—No, sir; I am not able to do

NELAN was proceeding to ask a on, when, amidst laughter, the hat the entire time of the House aken up with potatoes.

## INCIMAN'S APPEAL.

MAN, replying to Mr. Crooks, present high price of potatoes to shortage of crop, but more shortage of labour and unsuit- for raising the main crop and the harvest of 1916. At the last few weeks, been mak- to get as much wheat sown as the raising of potatoes was behind- autumn. The area under wheat on the market in abundance, as within the next few weeks, he ex- prices would be reduced still every closely in connection with Agriculture to see that no avoid- ns produced. If there were any merchants in a position to put e market, but who unreasonably the Government had power to nder existing Statutes, and they state to exercise this power if cases to their notice. In the mean- ained to the general public to he potatoes of inferior sorts, and those who consumed potatoes ore as a matter of habit than to substitute for them other there might be an ample supply were not so well off, and for whom ply of potatoes was an essential rough. (Cheers.)

MAN said he did not regard the of potatoes as likely to ruin winter (Cheers.)

ON asked whether a large amount e not utilised to produce alcohol r of Munitions.

—I have given

MAN added that a certain quan- ato crop had had to be used for e effort was being made to pro- other parts of the world.

## ATO CROP FAILURE.

### AND FOR CORN CROPS.

(OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ATHLONE, THURSDAY.

ng of the Athlone Town Council as received for adoption from a statement as to the failure of the to the West, and protesting against of potatoes from Ireland until e country were supplied.

Clerk said that the question was attention from the Irish Party

J.P., urged the compulsory the Westmeath grass lands and of corn crops owing to the dear- The difficulty of getting an night cause a famine. If the anted to be practical and feed they should compulsorily break and direct them to be tilled.

n pointed out the difficulty of even if they had wheat ex- . The Department sent down to a mill-owner in the district, on such conditions that it would a mill-owner to take advantage ental loans scheme to extend f his mill.

resolution was adopted, and a ers calling for the division of ies and their conversion into

## PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE.

ng the principal market day the week, there were large produce on sale, and, the de- k, all that was offered was rices higher than any received rty years. The supply of flax no less than 49 tons being bought up at from 17s. to 23s. highest price ever paid in s advanced from 6s. 6d. to per bushel brought from 90s. to rass seed 11s. to 14s. 6d. per ls. to 12s. 9d. per cwt.

## NICATION BETWEEN RITAIN AND SWEDEN

t that the Swedish Mission, each Swedish Commissioner and ate officials, who have been to nection with the proposal to communication by steamer be- reat Britain and Sweden, have visit, and are leaving for Stock- ne ago the Swedish Government be expended in making prelimi- in the subject, which has long of interest in Sweden, and this t result. During their stay in tors have been in consultation of Trade, the Post Office, and ay authorities. They received ption from the British Govern- authorities here have evinced the scheme. Carried into e would enable mails, passen- to be carried by a new route s and speed than by the Conti- Sweden and Russia.

## FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

[BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

### THE ITALIAN VICTORY.

Once more General Cadorna, says *The Times*, has struck a shrewd and successful blow on the Gorizia-Carso front. Nearly 5,000 prisoners and a goodly number of guns grace his triumph. The influence of this Italian success upon the Austrians will be considerable. General Cadorna is clearly not a man with whom it is safe for an enemy to take liberties. For the fourth time since the beginning of August he has hit the foe hard, and his toll of prisoners already outnumbers a complete Austrian Army Corps. Much heavy fighting is, doubtless, in store for Archduke Victor Emmanuel's brave troops before they can reach the positions that command Trieste, and the railway communications with the Istrian Peninsula, but the enemy has now received such a taste of Italian quality that, however stubbornly he may fight, he will fight with forebodings of defeat in his heart.

## CHOICE OF REGIMENT.

The Dowager Lady Londonderry, writes to *The Times*:—I notice that Mr. Lloyd George has stated that Irishmen now enlisting may choose their own regiment, and I have been asked, I do not know whether correctly or not, what the same privilege is allowed to Welshmen. May I ask why the same right of selection should be denied to Englishmen and Scotsmen? I could understand that military exigencies might forbid the selection of his regiment to any soldier, but surely if the privilege is allowed to any of His Majesty's subjects now joining the Army, it should be allowed to all.

## THE AIR CRISIS.

"Spectator," in a letter to *The Times*, declares that the public has not yet realised the struggle between the Air Board and the two branches of the Service. "The matter is urgent beyond exaggeration—how urgent I dare not write. If Mr. Asquith is the strong man that many think, he must act now, firmly and fearlessly, and there is but one course open; there is no alternative, and compromise will wreck his own ends. Reconstitute the Air Board under a powerful Cabinet Minister, with as colleagues a single representative of each Service, and yet a third from the Ministry of Munitions, upon which body the Air Service must for supply become more and more dependent. Give to it, as the present Board asks, adequate executive power. Then, and only then, will our Imperial Air Service, both R.N.A.S. and R.F.C., forge ahead, safe in the definite knowledge that behind them are men who, whilst ensuring adequate output in every branch of supply, will consistently encourage and recognise that enthusiasm and patriotic endeavour which flouted and crushed at every turn, is now in a fair way to ultimate extinction."

## A RUMANIAN CONVENT.

The Queen of Rumania, in a second article in *The Times*, writes:—It is the old convents and monasteries of Rumania that have, above all, guarded the treasures of the past. From the very first they attracted me. The Rumanian monks and nuns knew how to select the most enchanting places for their homes of peace. I have wandered from one to another, discovering many a hidden treasure, visiting the richest and the poorest, those easy of access and those hidden away in mountain valleys. Once, at dusk, after a whole day's riding over the mountains, I came quite suddenly upon a sanctuary, white-washed and half-hidden amongst pines and venerable beech trees. On my approach, the bells began to ring—their clear and strident voices proclaiming their joy. Before I could dismount, I was surrounded by a dark swarm of nuns making humble gestures of greeting, catching hold of my hands or part of my garment, which they kissed, whilst they cried and murmured, mumbling many a prayer. Within the church the lighted tapers were as swarms of fireflies in a dusk-filled forest. The icons grouped themselves out of the gloom, each face showing forth among one with the shadow, so that their faces were rendered almost ethereal by the wavering candlelight.

## MARCONI COMPANY.

### ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM MR. ISAACS.

At Bow street, London, yesterday, Thomas Absalom Jackson, a commission agent, Adare street, Adelphi, was charged with having offered to prevent the printing and publishing of divers matters concerning the Wireless Marconi Company and Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, and thereby to extort money from Mr. Isaacs.

Mr. Muir, for the prosecution, said the offence alleged against the defendant was that Jackson put forward certain statements with the object of enabling him to extort money from the Marconi Company or Mr. Isaacs. In an interview with Mr. Isaacs, counsel stated that Jackson said: "As you know, the *Financial News* has been making a very serious attack upon you, which is very threatening and damaging to the Marconi Company. My proposal to you is, that you should put all the attacks in my business by purchasing Harry Marks's shares. He has about 35,000 Ordinary shares out of 50,000, and you will be able to control the *Financial News*. He is willing to sell to you for about 15s. each." Jackson added that he would expect a commission of 5 per cent. on that price, and suggested that the business should be entrusted to a gentleman who, counsel said, Jackson put forward as his solicitor, so that Mr. Isaacs' name should not appear. Mr. Isaacs pretended to consider the business seriously. Before the interview took place he preceded counsel. Mr. Isaacs had consulted his solicitor, and got his business secretary to listen outside the door to what was being said. He afterwards communicated with the police, who subsequently interviewed a police officer was in concealment, and took a shorthand note of what was said. Counsel went on to give in detail what transpired at subsequent interviews and conversation over the telephone. The position of Mr. Powell, the editor of the *Financial News*, was mentioned by Jackson, who said his own view was that that gentleman would have to be artistically smothered. Jackson further said he had overheard Mr. Powell tell someone over the telephone that there were plenty more Marconi articles to come. This hint of worse things to come was, said counsel, the ordinary device of the blackmailer.

Prisoner—I object to that. It is totally false. I am an innocent man.

Counsel added that at one interview, when Jackson suggested that all Mr. Isaacs had to do was to hand the money to a solicitor, who would carry the business through, he added "You will find Powell will immediately drop all these articles." But whenever Mr. Isaacs asked for a guarantee that the attacks should be stopped, Jackson replied it was impossible to obtain such a guarantee. When arrested, Jackson said: "It is absolutely untrue. I have never attempted to extort money. Neither have I said I can prevent these articles." Mr. Isaacs requested him to get information about the shares. When the charge was read over to him, Jackson replied: "It is deliberately untrue, and perjury in every particular."

### MR. GODFREY ISAACS GIVES EVIDENCE.

In his evidence Mr. Godfrey Isaacs said the prisoner proposed that, as the *Financial News* was attacking him, Mr. Isaacs should put an end to it by purchasing Mr. Harry Marks's shares, numbering 35,000, out of 50,000. Mr. Marks was willing to sell at 15s. each. It had been arranged that E. T. Powell, Editor, was to receive one-fourth of the proceeds of the shares. Prisoner said Powell had got the slightest idea he was negotiating with Mr. Isaacs. Marks and James Maris thought the prisoner was acting on behalf of some people interested in metal. Witness asked how the transaction would stop Powell continuing to attack the Marconi Company and individuals. Jackson replied—"I can do that. I shall be taking Powell round the country, and getting him interested in the natural resources of Great Britain, and get him writing upon the subject. Besides, the money will make all the difference to him."

Witness said he asked Jackson what was behind Powell's attacks. He said he did not know, but he thought there was some connection with somebody engaged in the Locker-Lampson action. Witness said he did not think Locker-Lampson had anything to do with the matter. Jackson said—"It is evident there is somebody connected with the action in close touch with Powell, because I was at his office this morning." Somebody rang up, and Powell said—"Yes; I know all about it. They have settled the action, withdrawn all allegations, and paid costs." Of course he was referring to the settlement of the Locker-Lampson action.

The further hearing was adjourned, bail being refused.

## FORT VAUX EVACUATED.

### FURTHER FRENCH GAINS

### BETWEEN LESBOEUFS AND SAILLY.

**Last night's Berlin communiqué announces the evacuation of Fort Vaux, in the Verdun region. This evacuation, they state, was "by order, without our troops being disturbed."**

**The Germans add that important portions of the fort were blown up by them.**

**North of the Somme the French troops followed up the success of the previous day between Lesboeufs and Sailly Saillisel, and carried several points d'appui.**

**The night communiqué refers to a new operation in the same region, carried out yesterday, which resulted in a further gain of ground and 200 prisoners.**

**On the British front there was rain. On both sides there was artillery activity.**

### BRITISH OFFICIAL.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, THURSDAY, 10.50 A.M.

Heavy rain continued to fall during the night.

There is nothing special to report on the front.

9.10 P.M.

To-day the enemy shelled our front in Hebuterne and Arras, and our own artillery was active south of Armentieres and north of Ypres.

A number of enemy batteries were bombed yesterday by our aircraft. One hostile machine was driven down damaged and one of our own machines is missing.

### FRENCH OFFICIAL.

To the north of the Somme, in spite of the persistent bad weather, we followed up during the night our advantages between Lesboeufs and Sailly-Saillisel.

Our troops have consolidated the ground captured and carried several points, smashing up machine gun emplacements.

In the course of this operation we took 186 prisoners, including eight officers, which brings up to 536 the number of prisoners captured in this section since yesterday.

On the right bank of the Meuse the night was relatively calm.

Aviation.—In spite of the mist and the gales which have prevailed on the greater portion of the front, our chaser planes displayed activity yesterday. On the Somme Warrant Officer Tapascon brought down his seventh enemy machine in the direction of Moisloins. One of our three-sector aeroplanes brought down on the same day two German machines, which fell, one in the aerodrome of Metzen Couture, and the other at Mont St. Quentin. In the region of Verdun a German machine was brought down near Hogneuville-en-Woevre by Warrant Officer Bayard. Also in the seventh machine brought down until now by this pilot. One of our attacking squadrons attacked with machine guns an infantry column of the enemy in the direction of Azamnes, and some trains in the region of Conflans and Mangiennes. Finally, in Alsace, one of our pilots attacked four German machines and brought down one, which came crashing to the ground near Altkirch.

Last night's *communiqué*:—

To the north of the Somme a new operation carried out by us during the afternoon between Lesboeufs and Sailly Saillisel enabled us to gain an appreciable amount of ground. Two hundred prisoners were also captured.

Since yesterday the total number of prisoners taken by us in this sector amounts to 237, including twenty officers. We also captured about a dozen machine guns.

### GERMAN OFFICIAL.

EVACUATION OF FORT VAUX.

Front of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.—On the northern sector of the Somme artillery activity revived considerably. Locally a British attack north of Courcelette was completely repulsed.

French attacks in the sector of Lesboeufs and Vaucourt gave a minor advantage to the enemy. North-east of Norval and on the north-western border of St. Pierre Vaast Wood they were bloodily repulsed. Our troops, despite an obstinate resistance, advanced in the northern portion of Sailly.

Front of German Crown Prince.—Artillery fire on the right bank of the Meuse repeatedly increased to great violence. The French especially directed a fierce destructive fire against Fort Vaux, which was evacuated last night by order without our troops being disturbed. Important portions of the fort were blown up before the evacuation.

## DR. ADDISON AND MUNITIONS.

### OUR GREAT MANUFACTURING EFFORT.

### APPROACHING INDEPENDENCE OF FOREIGN SUPPLIES.

Dr. Addison, of the Ministry of Munitions, accompanied a number of Pressmen who visited Woolwich Arsenal yesterday, and made an important statement on our munitions output and the means of coping with the work. He remarked on the setting up of a Ministry of Munitions by Germany. The doctor thinks that the more we are dependent upon any neutral country for munitions the more we are waging war at a disadvantage. It is indisputable that one of the biggest ways of making things at home is that we save vast sums of money, apart altogether from what we lose on exchange. He gave an interesting and encouraging forecast, which was that, as we are providing extensions of steel works at a probable saving of something like six millions a year, we shall, provided our programme is satisfactorily developed, be entirely independent of foreign steel supplies by next March. During the Somme offensive expenditure on ammunition has been about ten times as much as it was in the month of January. But there are more filled shells in France to-day than there were at the beginning of the war. Our augmented programme, said Dr. Addison, arises largely from the increased gun ration. Several branches of labour are involved in the production of steel, and he thinks that dilution cannot go beyond a certain point. There is essential work which can only be entrusted to the physically vigorous. The new programme, he asserts, is eating up explosives in thousands of tons. With regard to man labour, even two new factories for explosives must require at least 21,000 people. He predicted that at least 315,000 additional men workers and 100,000 women workers will be necessary if the augmented programme is to be efficiently carried out. He outlined especially three items of heavy work for which neither women nor invalids are suitable. We have practically, he said, to control the whole stock of the country, and it means greater interference than ever with private trade. There are at present 900,000 badges held by men of military age. By returns from 5,000 firms who have badgemen we find 36 per cent. claimed as skilled, 19 per cent. as semi-skilled, and 5 per cent. as unskilled. But we cannot be asked to supply munitions, and at the same time part with the men who make them. Industry is going to be equipped in this country better than ever it has been equipped before. We shall find manufacturers more inclined than ever before to adopt scientific and up-to-date methods, and we shall make it a *sine qua non* in all the extensions contemplated that plant must be up-to-date.

Best Yorkshire grain wheat at Driffield yesterday advanced 2s. to 3s. a quarter, the highest being 75s. The latest cables from America had a rather depressing effect upon sellers, who expected a bigger advance.

## GERMAN "PRIZE."

### RESCUED BY OUR WARSHIPS.

### ENEMY DESTROYERS PUT TO FLIGHT.

The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:

ADMIRALTY, 11.45 P.M.

The Dutch steamer Oldambt was captured by the enemy last night (1st November) near the North Hinder light vessel. A prize crew was put on board and the ship was being taken to Zeebrugge, when about daylight to-day (2nd November) some of our light scouting craft overtook her. The prize crew made an attempt to blow her up, and they and the crew took to the boats.

The prize crew, consisting of one officer and nine men, were overtaken and made prisoners, and the ship was taken in tow by one of our vessels.

Five German torpedo-boat destroyers, which arrived on the scene presumably to escort the prize into port, were engaged, and at once put to flight.

The Oldambt was then towed for five hours until she was within six miles of the Hook of Holland, when she was taken in charge by a Dutch tug.

A Reuter's Amsterdam telegram says:—The correspondent of the *Volk* at the Hook of Holland states that the Dutch steamer Oldambt, which left the Hook on Wednesday evening, was stopped by a German submarine, which placed a prize crew on board in order to take the steamer to Zeebrugge. At six o'clock on Thursday morning a British destroyer stopped the vessel and captured the prize crew, who endeavoured to sink the Oldambt with two bombs.

The reports of this incident are somewhat conflicting. According to the latest message to Dutch papers, the Oldambt, which was in the service of the Batavier Line, was held up by a flotilla of German torpedo boats, and ordered to be brought to Zeebrugge. On the approach of some British cruisers the German vessels fled, after having ordered bombs to be placed in the engineroom of the Oldambt. A British torpedo boat now lies anchored near the waterway. According to one report she has on board the men from the Oldambt.

Another report states that these men are on board the Maas Lightship.

## GREEK CRISIS.

### ATHENS CABINET PERTURBED.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Provisional Government at Salonika telegraphed yesterday that the Athens Cabinet is greatly perturbed by the revelations published in the *Patrie*. In addition to denying these, the Athens Government has commenced judicial proceedings against the journal, contesting the authenticity of the statements. The Venezelos Government, however, certifies that the documents in question are genuine, and were supplied to the *Patrie* by a former private secretary to General Bairas, Commanding the Sixth Division. Their authenticity, the Venezelos Government adds, is moreover certified by several officers of the National Defence who were commanding troops at the time of the handing over of Fort Fupel.

### VICTIMS OF SUBMARINES BURIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, WEDNESDAY.

The Piræus is in mourning to-day, on the occasion of the funeral of the victims of the Angeliki disaster. All shops are closed, and all ships are flying their colours at half-mast, including Admiral de Fournet's flagship.

Of the bodies recovered, two were handed over to relatives in Athens, and, through the fear of the Government of a demonstration, were also buried privately in the Athens cemetery. At the Piræus there was only one coffin in the funeral procession, the other bodies having been buried immediately. No members of the Government were present, but the Presidents of the Athens and the Piræus Municipalities and other civil authorities, and the representatives of trades and industries, attended the ceremony. There were also present Admiral du Fournet and the military *Attachés* of all the *Entente* Legations, in uniform. A guard of honour was mounted by the Gro-Evzones. On the conclusion of the Service, the remains were conveyed to the cemetery outside the town. The Government took the severest measures to prevent the slightest incident.

### GREEK OFFICIAL VERSION DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, THURSDAY.

Statements are being circulated from Greek official quarters which are intended to convey the suggestion that the Greek steamers Angeliki and Kikli were submarined owing to their resistance, advanced in the northern portion of Sailly.

Front of German Crown Prince.—Artillery fire on the right bank of the Meuse repeatedly increased to great violence. The French especially directed a fierce destructive fire against Fort Vaux, which was evacuated last night by order without our troops being disturbed. Important portions of the fort were blown up before the evacuation.

### ENEMY TRENCHES CAPTURED.

Yesterday's British *communiqué* from Salonika:—

In the region of Lake Doiran the artillery has been active on both sides. Janes Station was bombarded yesterday by hostile aircraft, but no damage was reported. On the Struma front our new positions at Barakli-Djuma are being consolidated. Our artillery, in providing extensions of steel works at a probable saving of something like six millions a year, we shall, provided our programme is satisfactorily developed, be entirely independent of foreign steel supplies by next March. During the Somme offensive expenditure on ammunition has been about ten times as much as it was in the month of January. But there are more filled shells in France to-day than there were at the beginning of the war. Our augmented programme, said Dr. Addison, arises largely from the increased gun ration. Several branches of labour are involved in the production of steel, and he thinks that dilution cannot go beyond a certain point. There is essential work which can only be entrusted to the physically vigorous. The new programme, he asserts, is eating up explosives in thousands of tons. With regard to man labour, even two new factories for explosives must require at least 21,000 people. He predicted that at least 315,000 additional men workers and 100,000 women workers will be necessary if the augmented programme is to be efficiently carried out. He outlined especially three items of heavy work for which neither women nor invalids are suitable. We have practically, he said, to control the whole stock of the country, and it means greater interference than ever with private trade. There are at present 900,000 badges held by men of military age. By returns from 5,000 firms who have badgemen we find 36 per cent. claimed as skilled, 19 per cent. as semi-skilled, and 5 per cent. as unskilled. But we cannot be asked to supply munitions, and at the same time part with the men who make them. Industry is going to be equipped in this country better than ever it has been equipped before. We shall find manufacturers more inclined than ever before to adopt scientific and up-to-date methods, and we shall make it a *sine qua non* in all the extensions contemplated that plant must be up-to-date.

### THE PAY OF THE D.M.P.

The Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police has acceded to the request of Constable Murray, secretary of the D.M.P. Increased Pay Committee, and granted the men permission to hold meetings to-night and to-morrow night in the Kevin street Barracks to discuss the Government proposals for the increases of wages to the rank and file laid before Parliament on Tuesday night by the Chief Secretary.

### ENLISTMENT OF COLOURED TROOPS.

At a meeting held at the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Mr. Houston, M.P., the following resolution was carried:—"That this meeting of members of Parliament, in view of the urgent demands for men for the Army, calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to recruit for the Army coloured subjects of His Majesty throughout the Empire, and more especially from Africa."

## GREAT ITALIAN SUCCESS.

### POWERFUL DEFENCES BROKEN.

### CARSO HEIGHTS STORMED.

### ALL GAINS HELD AGAINST COUNTER-ATTACKS.

### 4,731 PRISONERS.

**The Italian troops have achieved notable successes on the Julian front, where they attacked powerful defences on the heights east of Gorizia and a strong new line on the Carso.**

**The enemy's lines were breached at several points, a number of heights on the Carso were occupied, and all gains were held, notwithstanding incessant counter-attack.**

**In these actions 4,731 prisoners were taken, including 132 officers. Many guns and other booty were captured.**

Yesterday's Italian *communiqué*:—

On the Julian front yesterday our troops attacked the powerful defences on the heights east of Gorizia and a strong new line on the Carso east of the Vallone. During the morning artillery and trench mortars opened a heavy fire on the enemy's lines, which were breached at several points.

The infantry assault was delivered at 11 a.m. in the Gorizia area, where the ground had become sodden during the recent rains. Our troops overcame the resistance of the enemy, and occupied the trenches on the east slopes of Tivoli and San Marco and the heights east of Sober.

On the Carso the Eleventh Army Corps stormed the wooded hills of Veliki, Kribach, Point 375, east of the above, Mount Pecinka, and the height of Point 308, east of the latter, and pushed forward a kilometre east of Legeti, south of the Oppacchiasella-Caskgnevizza road.

The enemy's line was occupied at several points, and held against the incessant counter-attacks directed against it during the whole of yesterday.

Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-one prisoners, including one hundred and thirty-two officers, were taken; also two 105-millimetre guns, three gun batteries, many machine guns, transport animals, material, etc.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on several villages of the Lower Isonzo. The casualties at Pieris were one soldier and a captain and four men of the Red Cross.

A powerful squadron of sixteen Caproni battle planes, escorted by Nieuport machines, bombed enemy camps in the Frigedo (Vippach) Valley with two tons of explosives. In spite of heavy fire from hostile anti-aircraft batteries, all the machines returned safely.

### AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

Yesterday's Vienna *communiqué*:—

In the Gorizia region an offensive was begun by the second and third Italian armies, which since the last big battles have been brought up to strength by fresh troops. The first general assault was repulsed.

After an increase in enemy fire till it reached a pitch of extraordinary violence during the morning, the enemy infantry at noon made an assault in Wippach valley. The heights were to be captured by the enemy at any price. Seven enemy brigades advanced in the narrow region, but were repulsed.

Shortly after 11 in the morning, on the northern part of the Carso plateau a mass attack was opened by Italian infantry, who gained ground from our advanced lines, but our encircling counter-attacks by our brave troops drove back the Italians, but Bosnians remained in possession of the flat. No Government would not oppose the Committee's desire, but he would not himself take the responsibility of advising the Committee, as it was exceedingly easy to do. Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions were far more strongly averse than he was to any alteration in the law.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill passed through Committee.

### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods Bill passed through Committee without amendments, and was read a third time.

### CASE OF PROFESSOR ETHE.

On the motion for the adjournment,

Sir HENRY DALZIEL called attention to the continued employment at the India Office of Professor Ethe, an unnaturalised German subject. He protested against a German being given facilities for consulting the Library at the India Office. Every German in this country was a potential spy. Professor Ethe was not a man of any worth at all, his sympathies would be with Germany, and one could not afford to take any risks. There were many other such cases, but he took this one as a sample.

Sir RICHARD COOPER supported the views of Sir H. Dalziel, and said that many Germans were daily trading with the enemy by keeping in their various departments Germans and people of German sympathies.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, replying, in the absence of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, said that Professor Ethe was over 70 years of age, and since 1872 he had been engaged in compiling a catalogue of Persian MSS. in the Library of the India Office. He did not work in the India Office, and if it were alleged that he was in a position to obtain information that would be useful to the enemy on matters of foreign policy in Persia, it was an entire misrepresentation.

Sir HENRY DALZIEL—Why do you employ a German at all?

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS—That is a question I am not able to answer. Mr. Ethe, he said, had given up his professorship in this country. He had been employed by the India Office since 1901. He was not being paid for his work.

Earl WINTERTON—Then what is he doing it for?

Mr. ROBERTS—He may be a spy. (Cheers.)

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS said he presumed that Professor Ethe would be paid when the work was complete. He had been engaged in this most laborious work for fifteen years.

Sir FREDERICK BANBURY said he had never heard a lamer speech from a Minister of the Crown. The question at issue was whether the employment of the gentleman was, or was not, a danger to the State. He did not attach importance to the fact that the man was not naturalised. There could be no doubt that his sympathies were with Germany. That was only natural. Why should the Government employ a German for any work whatsoever? (Cheers.) Was there a single case of an Englishman being employed by a Government department in Germany?

Mr. BOOTH said it seemed quite obvious that there was some subtle influence at work in the Government which was paralysing the Government departments in the interests of Germany. (Cheers.)

The House adjourned at 6.15.

### THE EDITH CAVELL HOMES OF REST FOR NURSES.

An appeal is being made on behalf of the Edith Cavell Homes of Rest for Nurses. The object of the appeal is the establishment, in memory of Nurse Edith Cavell, wherever possible, of a home or homes of temporary rest for practising trained women nurses and probationers who are, or have been, employed in civil or military hospitals or in connection with the war, or in any other capacity whatever, and have become temporarily incapacitated by mental or physical rest. A beginning has already been made by the establishment at Coombehead, in Surrey, of a freehold house, provided that a fund sufficient for its permanent endowment as a home can be raised. It is estimated that the annual maintenance cost of this house will be £1,000, and for the purposes of its permanent maintenance a sum of £30,000 will be required. The foundation of these homes will provide a permanent national and Imperial tribute to the memory of Edith Cavell, and, apart from fulfilling the life's wish, will be the best question as to the definite and pressing need in the nursing world for such homes, a need which will become increasingly acute as the war continues, and will remain acute for a considerable period after its termination. This appeal is being made by the wives of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces at the front, of the Admiral Commanding the British Navy, and by all who are most prominently identified with the triumph of the British flag in the war, which is now in its most acute stage.

Mr. Joseph Burgess has been nominated by the Blackburn Branch of the National Socialist party as candidate to oppose Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., at the next election.

## IRRESISTIBLE ITALIAN ATTACK.

(TIMES TELEGRAM, PER PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, THURSDAY.

Yesterday saw another important success won by Italian arms on the Carso. Tuesday's bombardment was very intense, and the clear sky above the Carso was soon darkened by immense clouds of dust and smoke towards evening. It never lessened over the bleak ridges that were the object of the Italian attack. Yesterday morning the fire became still more violent, reaching its highest intensity towards eight o'clock. The light was not good. A strong sun was drawing mist from the wet ground. It was in these conditions that the glorious Brigade of war, which man had spread over the plateau on the previous day, and had resolved not to undo his work and hamper his will.

The Italian infantry attack began soon after eleven, and on the left the first rush gained about 500 yards. The principal objectives of this sector of the line were Veliki Horbach, on Hill 343, and the summit of Pecinka, which had already proved stubborn obstacles in the way of the advance. Yesterday's was a gain, saying the attack. For a time the mist made it very difficult to follow the progress of the infantry, which could only be judged by the gradual retreat of the little puffs and white clouds of the Austrian shrapnel. It was evident that Veliki Horbach and Pecinka were within the Italian line, which had passed well beyond the village of Lokvica. Farther to the right again, beyond Oppacchiasella, where a dip in the ground made it impossible to follow the advancing lines, even if the weather had been clear, it seemed that the Austrian centre was being driven in, and later this proved to be the case.

### NEARER TO TRIESTE.

A Beaumont Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* telegraphs from Milan on Thursday evening:—

"The news was received this evening of the capture of nearly five thousand prisoners by the Italian Army on the Carso in a brilliant victory, which brings the Italian troops one step nearer to Trieste.

For several days already a big artillery offensive was in progress, and the usual tempest of shells for a distance of twenty miles raised clouds of white smoke from San Michele to the sea. As Signor Barzini writes from the front, 'every gun sought out its target, and every shell appeared to be a fresh triumph of precision.' This seemed only a preliminary trial, and two mornings ago a hurricane of explosives burst with all its violence on the Austrian lines. The echo of the bombardment reached Milan, and was heard more distinctly than ever by the population of Trieste.

### MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOYS.

A meeting at the Mansion House, London, yesterday approved a scheme, drawn up by the Lord Mayor, for the national organisation of cadet training. The Lord Mayor, in explaining the scheme, said the idea was for the adequate training of boys between the age of leaving school and attaining military age. At nine a boy should become a junior scout, at eleven a full scout, and at fourteen or fifteen on leaving school, a senior cadet until of military age. He would then carry the benefit of his training and discipline whatever occupation he undertook. Lord Cheylesmore urged that the scheme would be useless unless compulsory and on his motion the meeting accepted the compulsory principle.

### WAR PENSIONS PARLIAMENTARY GROUP.

The War Pensions Parliamentary group met at the House of Commons yesterday, and, after discussion, reaffirmed their resolution in favour of the establishment of a single central authority for pensions, with a Cabinet Minister at its head. The Committee declined to organise on a more permanent basis, and elected Mr. Ellis Griffith as chairman, Mr. Montague Barlow and Mr. Wardle as vice-chairmen, Mr. J. M. Hogge as secretary, and a committee consisting of Sir G. Toulmin, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Leslie Scott, Mr. Hohler, and Mr. Hugh Law.

## PARLIAMENT.

### THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BILL.

### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

**CASE OF PROFESSOR ETHE.**

**In the House of Commons yesterday, the Prevention of Corruption Bill passed through Committee.**

**The Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods Bill passed through Committee, and was read a third time.**

**On the motion for the adjournment, Sir Henry Dalziel called attention to what he described as the employment by the India Office of Professor Ethe, an unnaturalised German subject.**

**Mr. Charles Roberts replied that Professor Ethe had been engaged since 1872 in compiling catalogues of Persian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office, but had not access to any documents which were occupied, and all gains were held, notwithstanding incessant counter-attack. In these actions 4,731 prisoners were taken, including 132 officers. Many guns and other booty were captured.**

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 2.45.

**SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES AND THE WAR.**

Mr. BONAR LAW, replying to a question, said that a certain number of South African natives had been recruited to serve in the Army Service Corps behind the lines in France.

Replying to a further question,

Mr. LAW said that a contingent of native labourers was being recruited for non-combatant duties behind the British lines in France. The whole question was being carefully considered by the Government.

**THE SWEDISH MISSION.**

Lord ROBERT CECIL, replying to a question, said that the Swedish Government, having proposed that an official mission should visit this country, with a view to arriving at an agreement respecting questions of the blockade, the Government informed the Swedish Government of their readiness to receive it, and expressed the hope that it would strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. The mission was expected to arrive very shortly.

**RESTRICTION OF BEER.**

Mr. PRETYMAN brought in a bill to amend the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act. It was read a first time.

**IRISH POLICE BILL.**

Mr. ASQUITH announced that on Tuesday the House would take the second reading of the Irish Constabulary Bill, the Output of Beer (Restriction) Bill, and the Anzac Bill; and on Wednesday time would be given for a discussion on the sale of enemy property in Nigeria.

### PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Prevention of Corruption Bill.

Sir ALBERT SPICER moved an amendment to Clause 1, the effect of which would be to eliminate the minimum penalty of three years' penal servitude for offences under the Act.

Sir JOHN SIMON thought it should be made clear that the Court was not bound to impose a penalty of three years' penal servitude.

Mr. HERBERT SAMUEL (Home Secretary) said he would, before the report stage, consider whether the clause required amendment in order to carry the intention of Parliament clear to lay minds.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the clause was agreed to.

An amendment to Clause 2, to include public companies within the scope of the bill, was resisted by the Attorney-General on the ground that this was merely a drafting matter.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Sir A. SPICER moved an amendment having the effect of extending the bill so as to apply to persons seeking to obtain contracts by corruption. This was agreed to.

A new clause was moved by Sir A. Spicer, relieving the Attorney-General from the duty of laying his fiat before a prosecution could take place under the Prevention of Corruption Act, except in cases where the Government or public bodies were concerned.

Sir F. E. SMITH said that if there was a general feeling on the part of the Committee that practical advantage would result from the adoption of the flat, the Government would not oppose the Committee's desire, but he would not himself take the responsibility of advising the Committee, as it was exceedingly easy to do. Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions were far more strongly averse than he was to any alteration in the law.

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Sir RICHARD COOPER supported the views of Sir H. Dalziel, and said that many Germans were daily trading with the enemy by keeping in their various departments Germans and people of German sympathies.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, replying, in the absence of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, said that Professor Ethe was over 70 years of age, and since 1872 he had been engaged in compiling a catalogue of Persian MSS. in the Library of the India Office. He did not work in the India Office, and if it were alleged that he was in a position to obtain information that would be useful to the enemy on matters of foreign policy in Persia, it was an entire misrepresentation.

Sir HENRY DALZIEL—Why do you employ a German at all?

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS—That is a question I am not able to answer.

## SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LINEN GUILD.

#### INTERESTING SPEECHES.

Yesterday afternoon the tenth annual meeting of the members of the Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital Linen Guild, and their friends, was held at the hospital, Grand Canal street, Dublin. The Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery presided.

Amongst those present were:—

The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Mr. Justice Dodd, the Provost of Trinity College, Lady Walker, Lady Moore (Glanavia), Most Rev. Bishop Donnelly, Sir Ralph Benson, Lady Benson, Dr. Kennedy, Sir Harvey Stewart, Dr. Walter G. W. R. Mack, Mr. Harvey Stewart, T. E. Healy, K.C., Major W. R. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Hignett, Mrs. Hamilton, Lord and Mrs. Hignett, Sir. D. MacLaughlin, Dr. James Craig, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Knox, Miss Knox, Miss Burchall, Miss Knox, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Richardson, Miss Murray, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Miss Waters, Mooney, Miss Monaco, Mrs. Wilton, Miss Wilton, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Dr. Quigley, Mrs. Ball, (Riny), Mr. and Mrs. Hignett, Mr. T. Heard, Miss Ball, Dr. and Mrs. Ball, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Miss Ball, Dr. and Mrs. Dowse (Belfast), Mrs. H. Burgess, Mrs. Ricordell, Miss Burke, D.L., Mrs. Burgess, Miss Rachel Mahaffy, Miss Eva Mahaffy, Mrs. Leonard, Miss Meredith, Mrs. Dawson, the Misses Dalton, Miss Espinasse, Mr. H. M. Wilson, the Misses Nolan, Mrs. Espinasse, Mr. H. M. Winder.

#### DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WOODS.

Lady Walker moved the following resolution:—

The Committee and members of the Linen Guild of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital desire to convey to Sir Robert and Lady Woods their deep sympathy with them in the great loss they have sustained by the death of their gallant son, who has died from wounds received in action.

It is with the deepest regret that the heartfelt sympathy of the meeting went forth to Sir Robert and Lady Woods in their great sorrow. Both of them had taken a great interest in the Linen Guild since its commencement. Lady Woods was a member of the Executive Committee, and had taken a deep interest in the arrangements for this meeting. They all deeply deplored her absence from amongst them after so many months since Lady Woods had to mourn the loss of one of her brothers, who was killed in action, and now this sorrow had fallen upon both herself and her husband.

The Countess of Pembroke, seconding the resolution, said there was one consolation, and that was that the life of Lieutenant Woods, like the lives of many other gallant officers and soldiers of all ranks, had not been given in vain. The death of those brave men who died fighting for their King and country in France or Flanders, or elsewhere, would add one more glorious page to the history of the British Empire.

The resolution was passed in silence.

Letters of regret for inability to be present were received from General Sir John Maxwell and the Attorney-General.

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Miss L. J. Hughes, Hon. Secretary to the Guild, read the Committee's annual report, which gave a brief history of its work since the foundation ten years ago. In spite of the unprecedented claims which the war made on the time and gifts of all who had worked during that period, it was found a matter for thankfulness that for the past six years the Guild had been able to meet the demand for money for the hospital, owing to the generous support of the Guild, and to the energy and hard work of its members in providing linen and bedding. The Guild had been able to provide all that was required for the hospital before leaving the premises in the year of 1913, and during the past years the sum of £35 had been expended for the Guild in the purchase of linen. There was a great number of cases of linen presented during the year by articles had been presented during the year by ladies who, the Committee desired very willing helpers, and to whom the Committee desired very much to acknowledge the kind help they had afforded to the Guild in the past. The Committee afforded to the Guild in the past. The Committee also desired to express their thanks to the Lord Lieutenant and Governors of the hospital, and by all the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed in cash or kind. Special thanks were due to Lord Pembroke for his generous gift of six dozen sheets and twenty-four pillow cases and to Lord Iveagh for a handsome gift in cash. The Committee desired once again to thank those ladies who had so heartily co-operated in the work of the Guild, and to whom the success of the Guild was so largely due, and special thanks were due to Mrs. F. Hutton and the ladies of the cutting-out department—viz., Lady Woods, Mrs. Hignett, Mrs. Espinasse, Miss Magee, and Mrs. Overend. The requirements of the hospital increased very much year by year as the number of beds increased year by year, and the extra beds now being used for the accommodation of wounded soldiers, and the greatly increased cost of materials united to make the increased cost even more than before. The need of guilds greater than ever before, as is very evident from the Committee very earnestly appealed for additional aid. Annual subscriptions, large or small, would be most thankfully received and acknowledged, and every donor could feel assured that his or her subscription would be of great benefit to the best possible advantage of the hospital. The report, in conclusion, referred to the irreparable loss which the hospital and Linen Guild had sustained by the death of Sir Charles Ball, who for a number of years took such a deep interest in everything connected with the hospital.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer (Mrs. F. Hutton) was read by Dr. Drury. It stated that the receipts from Vice-Regal patronages had considerably increased, which was chiefly due to the untiring efforts of the Hon. Secretary, Miss Hughes, and the Lady Superintendent, Miss Thornton. At the same time, the subscriptions were less than in the previous year. They had also to ask their friends to support more than ever in the coming year, as it was necessary to keep up the supply of linen and so to meet the requirements of the wounded soldiers and the other patients. The total receipts of 126 beds and the other patients. The total receipts of 126 beds and extra cots were £485 12/3 and expenditure £485 3/3, thus leaving a balance of £9 8/9. There was a balance in hand from £446 5/3 to £55 3/9.

#### THE PROVOST.

The Provost of Trinity College moved the adoption of the two reports. They were both complicated and satisfactory reports, and if he were to go into the details of the documents he would be getting into a thicket out of which he might with difficulty flounder. He (Mr. Mahaffy) would only say that it was a very good principle in the management of all the charities in Dublin that it was thought that he knew of a very subscriber penditure every year, so that the public might know how the money was spent. As it was not reasonable or possible that he should discuss the details of the reports, he thought he would say a word with reference to the problem on which this Guild was being worked. In every great profession in the world the problem arose—Was it to be worked by professionals or by amateurs, or both? He saw a great variety of professionals before him. He saw a luminary of the law present, and that gentleman agreed with the principle that the law was to be carried on by professional men, and that none were to be tolerated. The presence of a bishop reminded him of the part the clergy of the Church of the Church. The work of the Church was carried on chiefly by Bishop's regimented was carried on chiefly by professional men, members of religious Orders, and the amateur person had no prominent share in it. On the contrary, on his (the Provost's) side of the Church the amateur (the layman) was a great share, perhaps far too great a share, which he did not understand. In the medical profession he had seen curious alternations during his life. In his early days when a person got sick he was carried to hospital. Every rarely that he was carried to hospital. The hospital was meant for the poor. It was in his time that nursing was raised to a high position, and that the efficiency of the hospital was increased, so that every serious case—and some that are not serious—is now carried off to be attended to by professional hands. They all knew, in many cases, that it was not in the rich home, but in the wards of a comfortable private hospital, that the momentous question was first asked: "Is it a boy or a girl?" (Laughter.) So far had they carried the habit of leaving everything to professional hands, that surgeons declined to operate anywhere but in their own theatre. The danger of that was that people who could not afford that special treatment were left to men who had no special training. Surely the Linen Guild took up the idea of a great many people who knew nothing about the medical profession could render valuable help by bringing in, if not money, work and materials necessary for the development of a great hospital. (Hear, hear.) They had begun that work long before the war broke out, but when the war came it served to accentuate the value of the work of the Guild. (Hear, hear.) A great many ladies took part in the work, and he hoped that a great many more would find out that they could do something to help the medical profession, help to cure disease, to diminish pain and suffering, not only during this war, but in times of peace. (Applause.)

#### BISHOP DONNELLY.

The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, seconded the proposition. Notwithstanding the strain and stress of a terrible war, the Guild, he was glad to hear, had had a successful year. The success was exhilarating, and the report was cheering. The slight falling off in their income ought not to damp the ardour of the members; on the contrary, it should be an incentive to greater effort in the forthcoming year. The Provost had made allusion to the distinction between the professional and the amateur. This work of the Guild was precisely the acme of amateur work. No professional was concerned in it. A great deal could be accomplished by ladies for a great institution like this hospital. The Guild had nobly met the emergency that had come upon them during the past year. It should be an encouragement to every lady to do her bit, just as the men at the front were doing theirs and as men and women were doing here at home. (Hear, hear.)

The reports were unanimously adopted.

#### ELECTION OF HONORARY OFFICERS.

Sir Ralph Benson proposed the re-election of the honorary officers of the Guild. There was one matter to which the report did not allude, and that was the great benefit which accrued to the hospital and to those who were brought there for treatment during that most disastrous week of the rebellion. He was told by one of the surgeons who was on duty during the whole of that week, that something like seventy wounded soldiers and seventy wounded civilians received treatment there during that week. There was a great difficulty in obtaining supplies from outside, and had it not been for the stores of Linen which the Linen Guild had on the premises, there would have been great difficulty in treating the large and unforeseen influx of patients. He merely mentioned this to show that the Guild was more useful than appeared from the report. (Hear, hear.) He saw on the agenda that two votes of thanks were to be proposed, but he saw nothing of that kind proposed in regard to the honorary officers, and he, therefore, begged leave to propose that these ladies be thanked for their valuable services. (Hear, hear.)

Rev. Harvey Stewart seconded the re-election of the honorary officers, and also the proposition that they be thanked for their services.

The proposition was passed with acclamation.

#### MR. JUSTICE DODD.

Mr. Justice Dodd proposed a vote of thanks to the Press. He said the ladies of the Guild were grateful to the Press for the assistance it had given to them in their work, and for the encouragement given to them by their commendatory notices. He was there at the invitation of Lady Woods to express on behalf of outsiders appreciation and gratification as the work the Guild was doing. They all deeply sympathised with Sir Robert and Lady Woods in the loss of their son, Thornley. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, he felt it so keenly that he was himself very near staying away. His experience was that ladies were masters of organisation, and that when ladies asked for a good purpose men would not refuse to give them what they wanted. (Hear, hear.)

#### DR. JAMES CRAIG.

Dr. James Craig seconded. He desired to bear testimony to the excellent work done by these ladies, and to the courageous and valuable services of the nurses and students in that hospital. During the Wednesday afternoon in question, the Countess of the Sherwood Foresters were shot down in the neighbourhood, and the nurses and students went out and brought in the wounded, those who were living around them. In addition, he wished to mention that sixty of their nursing staff had given their services to the nursing of wounded soldiers at home and abroad, and of them, Sister Lett, had just received the Royal Red Cross from the King at Buckingham Palace. (Applause.) In the hall of the hospital there was a Roll of Honour which included 356 names of past and present students who had joined the Colours. Of these, eight had been killed, four had died on active service, twenty-seven were wounded, and three were wounded and missing. Amongst the honours conferred upon them were the C.B.'s, three C.M.G.'s, one Legion of Honour, eight Military Crosses, and forty-one D.S.O., eight Military Crosses, and forty-six had been mentioned in despatches. (Applause.)

The proposition was passed.

#### VOTE OF THANKS TO LADY PEMBROKE.

Mr. J. E. Healy moved a vote of thanks to Lady Pembroke for having presided and for her services to the Guild. He confessed that before he came there this afternoon the scope and value of the work of the Guild were quite unknown to him. He was surprised and gratified by what he had heard. He believed there were those dismiss Gen. Maxwell, bring in Home Rule, coerce Ulster, and then recruiting will revive in Ireland. This programme is put forward as a desperate attempt to rehabilitate his damaged prestige among the disloyal elements in Ireland, while he can give no effective guarantee for the fulfilment of his side of the bargain. It is the part of our regiments in the trenches, the honour and fair fame of Ireland, are merely to be the old political game of bribery and corruption, by which so much has been done something which the history of this great war will be told. (Applause.)

Mr. Healy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Taylor seconded the proposition. He said that the presence of Lady Pembroke and the assistance she had given was a guarantee that the Guild could go on with success.

The proposition was passed unanimously.

Lady Pembroke, in returning thanks, said it was a great pleasure to her to come to Ireland and to do what she could to help on the great work which the ladies of the Guild were doing. She hoped they would not relax their efforts to make the Guild more successful than it was last year. She had turned her self in England into a temporary hospital, and there were forty beds in it. Two hundred wounded officers had been passed through it. They could not realise how little they could do to show their appreciation of the services of the gallant men who were defending their homes. She wished to hear of all they could to help the soldiers to bear the burden which they were enduring. In helping the wounded soldiers they had received great assistance from her neighbours, and she felt sure that the members of the Linen Guild would receive help from all their neighbours. (Applause.)

#### LORD PEMBROKE.

Lord Pembroke said that, like his father and uncle, he had a great affection for Dublin, and he could only regret that he would do everything in his power for its hospitals and charities. He supposed that was because it was able institutions. He supposed that was because the history of the medical profession afforded such an opportunity of relieving suffering humanity than they had during the last two years. And they had also been given that opportunity in the name of the Irish people, when he testified to the good work done by medical men and nurses in Belgium, in Gallipoli, and in Egypt, and many of them had worked day and night, and many of them had laid down their lives in trying to snatch back from the jaws of death some of those who were lying on the battlefield. There was no prospect before us but that of a lingering death. Those medical men were non-combatants, and they had been justified in remaining behind in their hospitals, but they were so eager to alleviate suffering that many a time they risked their own lives. (Applause.) It was very gratifying to him to hear how the students and nurses of Dun's Hospital had behaved during Easter week in Dublin. They all sympathised with Sir Robert and Lady Woods in the loss of their son. He congratulated the ladies on the work they were carrying on during this trying time. He thought they had a harder time than the soldiers had at the front. The soldiers had the excitement of fighting, and had no time to think of themselves or others? Ireland's duty mope, but here at home ladies were uneasy and anxious as to the news from the front. In spite of all, they kept up brave hearts and smiling faces, and in the name of the Army he thanked them for it. (Applause.)

This concluded the proceedings.

## PROVINCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

**Another Rise in Barley Prices.**—Barley is now 28s. per barrel in Carlow. This is a rise of 6d. on the price paid last week.

**Stung by a Wasp.**—A County Carlow man, named Nolan, was stung by a wasp on Tuesday.

**Municipal Increases.**—The recent increases of salaries and wages voted by the Athlone Town Council to employés is equivalent to an increased rate of 3d. in the £. The Chairman (Mr. J. J. Coen, J.P.) dissented from the increases, and said that the ratepayers would not stand that kind of thing.

**Two Men Drowned in the Shannon.**—A fatal boat accident occurred on Tuesday in the Shannon, near Askeaton, by which two men lost their lives. Sullivan, married men. In the morning they left home to ply their occupation as fishermen, and some hours later the upturned boat was found near the Beave's lighthouse. It is presumed that they were caught in the Atlas for the magnificent sum of £1 per week. It is, therefore, clear that Ireland's duty to herself and the Empire and her Allies is to do her best to help the Irish regiments, and to keep them up to full strength while the war lasts. If, unfortunately, Ireland were to remain as she is now—refusing to conscript or to enlist, and leaving her own countrymen and the Colonies, and the Allies to carry on alone—she can hardly claim much credit whilst he and a number of other boys were playing pranks on Hallow Eve. The jury found that death was caused by a bullet wound. As a special Court at Newtownbutler, on Wednesday evening, Thomas Storey, junior, Clonelvern, Clones, was charged with having murdered Joseph Jackson by shooting him with a revolver. The police stated that the accused when arrested said: "I don't think I'll be let far over to the right. I did so for the purpose of scaring them. They were removing one of the scarecrows." The accused was remanded for eight days.

**Defence of the Realm.**—The publication of a letter, entitled "Patrol Pay Delays," in the *Weekly Mail*, had a sequel at Londonderry Petty Sessions yesterday, when John D. Gamble, Free Missionary, British and Foreign Sailors' Society, was prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm Act for spreading reports likely to prejudice the recruiting of His Majesty's Royal Navy. "The prosecution was based on statements made in the letter. These statements were denied by the Crown Solicitor. It was stated for the defence that the letter was written on information which the defendant at the time believed to be true, and that he wrote it in order to have sailors' grievances remedied and not for the purpose of prejudicing recruiting. The magistrates inflicted a penalty of £1, and the Mayor said that they recognised that Mr. Gamble, while he committed an indiscretion, and acted hastily, without investigating further into the question, was actuated by the best motives, and had no intention of prejudicing recruiting. They believed that he was trying to help the Service and not to injure it.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### AN IRISH SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—At the present time the problem of an Irish settlement appears more hopeless than ever. Nationalist Ireland expends more and more sympathy to the cause of the Dublin Metropolitan and the action of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has had the silent approval of the Nationalist leaders, including the Grand President of the Order. Behind all this defiance of the authorities, and apparent madness, is a deliberate plan to demonstrate to the world that Ireland is seething with discontent which can only be removed by the grant of Home Rule. The constitutional Nationalists are lending themselves to a dangerous game. In the North of Ireland is to be found a most reckless attitude regarding the question of Home Rule, which dominates everything. Recruiting during the past number of months for the depleted ranks of the gallant Ulster Division has been an unqualified farce. Recruiting for the Irish Divisions during the same period may be better fate. The spirit of disloyalty is abroad over the whole of Ireland.

The settlement of the Irish question can only be approached from an Imperial standpoint. As an Imperialist and loyalist, with a great faith in the future of our own Irish nation, the writer very confidently puts forward the following broad solution:—Allow Home Rule Acts to be put in force for the whole of Ireland for the period of the war, conditional on Nationalist Ireland declaring unqualified loyalty to the cause of the Empire and her Allies. This, among other results, would mean that Ireland would stand with England, Scotland, and Wales "equal sacrifice for all." During the war the existing members of Parliament at Westminster, and those of the Irish Parliament at the same time forth the Irish Parliament in Dublin. After the war the Irish Parliament and Local Government franchise should be extended to every Irish soldier who enlisted voluntarily, and he should have a vote for life in addition to the vote he would be entitled to under the prescribed or any future franchise. Fuller representation for all Irish Parliament should be given to the towns by grouping them into constituencies. Dublin University together as constituencies. Dublin University should have two more members, and the other Universities should have their representation. A plebiscite on the new franchises should be taken in the "six counties" to determine whether they would "come in" or "go out." If they came in, then they would get double representation, and remain "in" permanently. If they vote out, then the same inducements to come in should be offered every five years. Whether they came in or not, the other twenty-six counties would have Home Rule. All six counties would have the first call on their services for the future should, in the first instance, be nominated by the Government and approval of the Ulster Unionist Members of Parliament, and a Patronage Board should have the power of considering, when necessary, all other appointments under the Crown or by public bodies.

Would the Nationalists of Ireland honourably accept these conditions if the Home Rule Act was put in force forthwith? Ireland is at the moment can get satisfactory terms from Germany, and she would be a vassal to Germany, as the protomers of the rebellious sought to do. Again, during the penal days, was not Ireland treated as a sister by both France and Belgium, and does not a common feeling of gratitude demand that Ireland should stand by these countries now in their days of trial? Is it not shameful that any Irishman should ally himself with their enemies?

Next let us look at the question of "small nationalities" as affecting Ireland, and, in view of Germany's treatment of Belgium, Poland, and Serbia, and her attempt to crush Roumania, what could Ireland expect if she were not saved by the British Navy? As to politics, if Ireland fail to stand by the Empire and her Allies, what may she expect from them after the war? If Ireland has not made friends during the war by playing her part nobly—as she did until the rebellion—she will only have herself to blame. If the Colonies and the Allies are now forsaken by Ireland at the crucial moment, it will be poor consolation after the war to the Colonies that Ireland kept faith if we are left out in the cold. Ireland were to remain as she is now—refusing to conscript or to enlist, and leaving her own countrymen and the Colonies, and the Allies to carry on alone—she can hardly claim much credit whilst he and a number of other boys were playing pranks on Hallow Eve. The jury found that death was caused by a bullet wound. As a special Court at Newtownbutler, on Wednesday evening, Thomas Storey, junior, Clonelvern, Clones, was charged with having murdered Joseph Jackson by shooting him with a revolver. The police stated that the accused when arrested said: "I don't think I'll be let far over to the right. I did so for the purpose of scaring them. They were removing one of the scarecrows." The accused was remanded for eight days.

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### IRELAND AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In common with most of your readers I feel a sense of gratitude for your eloquent appeals on behalf of our Irish regiments, and of your effective exposure of the hollowness of the Nationalist position in these matters. In effect, Mr. Redmond says: "Let the Government dismiss Gen. Maxwell, bring in Home Rule, coerce Ulster, and then recruiting will revive in Ireland. This programme is put forward as a desperate attempt to rehabilitate his damaged prestige among the disloyal elements in Ireland, while he can give no effective guarantee for the fulfilment of his side of the bargain. It is the part of our regiments in the trenches, the honour and fair fame of Ireland, are merely to be the old political game of bribery and corruption, by which so much has been done something which the history of this great war will be told. (Applause.)

Mr. Healy seconded the proposition.

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Next let us look at the question of "small nationalities" as affecting Ireland, and, in view of Germany's treatment of Belgium, Poland, and Serbia, and her attempt to crush Roumania, what could Ireland expect if she were not saved by the British Navy? As to politics, if Ireland fail to stand by the Empire and her Allies, what may she expect from them after the war? If Ireland has not made friends during the war by playing her part nobly—as she did until the rebellion—she will only have herself to blame. If the Colonies and the Allies are now forsaken by Ireland at the crucial moment, it will be poor consolation after the war to the Colonies that Ireland kept faith if we are left out in the cold. Ireland were to remain as she is now—refusing to conscript or to enlist, and leaving her own countrymen and the Colonies, and the Allies to carry on alone—she can hardly claim much credit whilst he and a number of other boys were playing pranks on Hallow Eve. The jury found that death was caused by a bullet wound. As a special Court at Newtownbutler, on Wednesday evening, Thomas Storey, junior, Clonelvern, Clones, was charged with having murdered Joseph Jackson by shooting him with a revolver. The police stated that the accused when arrested said: "I don't think I'll be let far over to the right. I did so for the purpose of scaring them. They were removing one of the scarecrows." The accused was remanded for eight days.

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### STALL-FEEDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Reading Mr. Delany's letter in yesterday's issue of the *Irish Times*, I was interested in his remarks on stall-feeding, as I am a regular stall-feeder for the past thirty years, buying the majority of the beasts I feed in the Octoberseach year, and giving fodder, etc., of the land I occupy to provide fodder, etc., Bullocks to turn out after twenty weeks' feeding are now costing me on an average £17 5s., and, as each beast consumes 8 cwt. of cakes and meals, which at present market prices cost an average of 14s. per cwt. (and prices are still rising), plus five tons of turnips and straw and hay and filling to say nothing of the high cost of labour, taxes, rent, etc., I do not see how feeders are to go on with the stall-feeding game unless the consumer is prepared to pay even a higher price than last spring for his beef.

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|---|---|
| Cost of beasts | £17 5 0 |
| 8 cwt. cake and meal | 5 12 0 |
| 5 tons turnips | 4 3 4 |
| | £27 0 4 |

This is 60s. per cwt. live weight, to which have to be added the other expenses mentioned above, also marketing expenses of 15s. to 18s. per head. Shall we stall-feed at all?—Yours, etc., W. HADDEN.

Johnstown, Tinahely, Co. Wicklow,
November 2nd, 1916.

### THE IRISH POLICE FORCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The best thanks of the widows and dependents of Irish policemen are due to Lord Meath and other members of the House of Lords who drew attention to the miserable way in which the Government treats the dependents of men who loyally serve it. When my husband died, after 26 years' honest service in the Royal Irish Constabulary, I was given £10 a year, with £2 10s. for each child not over sixteen. Out of this I was expected to feed and clothe and educate them, and to live in a respectable neighbourhood. Luckily, my husband had saved a few pounds, or otherwise I could not have managed. In pre-war times it was impossible, but what shall we say of it now? Even the old age pensioners get £13 a year. Surely, the Government could afford to allow a policeman's widow at least double the old age pension?—Yours, etc.,

"SERGEANT'S WIDOW."

November 2nd, 1916.

### CLERICAL INCOMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—There is an aspect of this matter which, so far as I know, has not yet engaged anyone's attention. I refer to clerical incomes and the income tax.

This tax presses heavily on us all just now; the clergy are bearing their part like all other citizens, and they do it willingly. But when I speak of "clergy" I find that this term applies only to about one-tenth of the clergy in Ireland. This one-tenth includes, in their ranks many a "martyr"—a man doing his duty to the State. The non-celibate clergy on their miserable stipends are expected to find nearest penny. Why should they? The Government does not lessen the burden of the income tax on the few by placing some of it on the many? Why should one-tenth of the clergy and serve the State—be mulcted to the tune of farthing for a war-tax, from which the nine-tenths escape?—Yours, etc.,

"PERPA'S WIFE'S MOTHER."

Dublin, November 1st, 1916.

### TONIC SOL-FA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—My attention has just been called to a short article headed "Tonic Sol-fa" which appeared in the *Irish Times* of October 14th. It is written in a spirit of appreciation which deserves the thanks of Tonic Sol-faists. To a Mr. John Curwen belongs the credit of having arranged a simple system, etc. (2) "Curwen believed that Tonic Sol-fa would not see how feeders are to go on with the stall-feeding game unless the consumer is prepared to pay even a higher price than last spring for his beef.

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## ROLL OF HONOUR

### LAST NIGHT'S LISTS.

### COLONEL CARTON DE WIART, V.C., WOUNDED.

Last night's casualty lists show the following losses:—Officers—Dead, 15; wounded and missing, 39. Men—Dead, 722; wounded or missing, 2,874.

The heaviest regimental losses reported are:—The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Wounded, 241. Suffolk Regiment—Killed, 131; wounded, 241. The Dublin Fusiliers, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and other Irish regiments also appear in the lists.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Carton de Wiart, V.C., D.S.O., Dragoon Guards, attached to the Gloucestershire Regiment, is reported wounded.

The following casualties are reported under various dates:—

#### OFFICERS KILLED.

HATTY, Lt. W. J., Yorkshire Regiment.
HARFORD, Lt. J. H., South Wales Borderers.
HUDSON, Lt. J. B., Yorkshire Regiment.
JERVIS, Lt. T. C., Royal Flying Corps.
KILLINGLEY, Lt. H. H., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
LEAKE, Lt. H. F., Royal Field Artillery.
READ, Sec. Lt. P. T., Royal Irish Regiment.
SCOTT, Sec. Lt. T. W., Cheshire Regiment.
SELLE, Lt. A. J., West Surrey Regiment.
STEVEN, Sec. Lt. A., Worcestershire Regiment.
WOOD, Sec. Lt. W. P., Border Regt.
WYNNE-THOMAS, Lt. —, East Lancashire Regt.
WYLLIE, Sec. Lt. H. W., East Lancashire Regt.

Officer previously reported wounded, now reported killed:—
MANSFIELD, Sec. Lt. G. T., West Kent Regiment.

Officer previously reported missing, believed killed:—
JAMES, Capt. J. W., Hampshire Regiment.

#### OFFICERS WOUNDED.

BRADING, Sec. Lt. N. R., East Surrey Regiment.
BROOKS, Lt. H. E. G., Royal Garrison Artillery.
CARPENTER, Sec. Lt. A. C., Cameron Highlanders.
CARTON DE WIART, Lt.-Col. A., V.C., D.S.O., Dragoon Guards.
CLARKE, Sec. Lt. —, Cameronians.
DONNELLY, Sec. Lt. H. —, R.F.A.
DONNELLY, Sec. Lt. J. M., Lancaster Regiment.
DOULTON, Sec. Lt. J. W., South Lancs. Regt.
EVERETT, Sec. Lt. D. T., Hampshire Regiment.
GORMAN, Sec. Lt. —, Chesshire Regiment.
HALL, Sec. Lt. R. V., Royal Garrison Artillery.
HARDER, Lt. J. H., Essex Regiment.
JACK, Sec. Lt. H. H., Cameronians.
KNOX, Sec. Lt. G. R., Royal Field Artillery.
LEE, Sec. Lt. P. T., Royal Irish Regiment.
MACKELLAR, Sec. Lt. J. H., Highland L.I.
M'GREGOR, Sec. Lt. —, Royal Scots.
M'KENNA, Sec. Lt. F. T., Cameronians.
OTWAY, Capt. H. C., D.M.S.
PAGE, Lt.-Col. C. H., Coldstream Guards.
PAUL, Sec. Lt. J., Royal Field Artillery.
PEARCE, Sec. Lt. H. F., D.S.O., Durham L.I.
PEARSE, Sec. Lt. H. F., Royal Garrison Artillery.
PINKNEY, Lt. A. G., Royal Field Artillery.
PITCHARD, Sec. Lt. —, Royal Irish Regiment.
ROBINSON, Lt. W. de H., Border Regiment.
RUDGE, Sec. Lt. P. R., Cheshire Regiment.
SHEPHERD, Sec. Lt. P. B., Cheshire Regiment.
SMEETH, Sec. Lt. —, Royal Engineers.
SMITH, Sec. Lt. S. J. E., North Staffs, and R.F.C.

Officer previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded:—
BRADDELL, Sec. Lt. J. W., Machine Gun Corps.

#### OFFICERS MISSING.

BATTERSBY, Capt. —, R.A.M.C.
CARLYLE, Sec. Lt. W. M., Royal Flying Corps.
CARLYLE, Sec. Lt. W. M., Royal Field Artillery.
CONNELL, Sec. Lt. F. G., Cheshire Regiment.
LACEY, Sec. Lt. E. H., Royal Field Artillery.
PALFREYMAN, Sec. Lt. G. A., The Bulls, attached Royal Flying Corps.
PARSONS, Sec. Lt. F. G., Royal Flying Corps.
WEBB, Sec. Lt. —, Cheshire Regiment.

The following casualties are also reported under various dates:—

#### OFFICER KILLED.

SAUNDERS, Lt. C. G., Canadian Mounted Rifles.

#### OF

REGULATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

# Argentine & Chilian GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give Notice that, of the Securities which are suitable for deposit under the terms of Scheme B, they desire, as soon as possible to receive on deposit all the holdings of Argentine and Chilian Securities set out below.

Particulars of Deposit Scheme B can be obtained from any Banker, or Member of a Stock Exchange, or Member of the Association of Provincial Stock & Share Brokers, through whom the Securities can be deposited free of commission.

| ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT | CHILIAN GOVERNMENT |
|---|---|
| 3½% External Bonds (1899) | 4½% Loan (1885) |
| 4% Bonds (1897) | 4½% Loan (1886) |
| 4% Railway Guarantees Retsission Bonds (1897-9) | 4½% Loan (1887) |
| 4% Loan (1898) | 4½% Gold Loan (1889) |
| 4% Bonds (1899) | 4½% Bonds (1893) |
| 4% Bonds (1900) Laws 3378 and 3783 | 4½% Loan (1895) |
| 4% Bonds (1900) Laws 3378 and 3885 | 4½% Coquimbo Railway Bonds. |
| 4% Bonds (1908) | 4½% Gold Loan (1906) |
| 4% Loan (1910) | 4½% Bonds (Law of 7th September, 1910) |
| 4% Internal Gold Loan (1888) | 4½% Loan (1911) 1st Series |
| 4½% Sterling Conversion Loan (1882-9) | 5% Loan (1911) 2nd Series. |
| 5% Loan (1884) | 5% Loan (1912) |
| 5% Loan (1886-7) | 5% Loan (1926) |
| 5% Treasury Conversion Bonds (1887) | 5% Loan (1905) |
| 5% Loan (1887-8-9) (North Central Railway Extensions) | 5% Loan (1909) |
| 5% Railway Bonds (1890) | 5% Loan (1910) |
| 5% Buenos Ayres Water Supply and Drainage Bonds (1892) | 5% Loan (1911) 1st Series |
| Port of Buenos Ayres 5% Debentures | 5% Loan (1911) 2nd Series. |
| 5% Internal Gold Loan (1907) | 5% Annuities, Series A. |
| 5% Internal Gold Loan (1910) | 5% Annuities, Series B. |
| 5% Internal Gold Loan (1910) | 5% Annuities, Series C. |
| Port of the Capital (Buenos Ayres) 5% Bonds. | Chilian Northern Railway Company 5 per Cent. 1st Mortgage Debentures (Guaranteed by Chilian Government) |
| 5% Irrigation Bonds (1st Series) | |

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, 19 OLD JEWRY, E.C.

# FINANCIAL NEWS

## DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

WAR LOAN GOOD. COATS WANTED.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY EVENING.

The outstanding feature on 'Change to-day in business was resumed was the big rise in War Loan 4½ p.c. Stock, quoted on the current half-year's dividend payable a month hence, which would go to suggest that investors overlooked the incidence of the accruing dividend. Some of the other marketable stocks also better, but all round little or no real business activity was shown. The firmness of J. and P. Coats Ord. Shares on bonus rumours, and the continued quiet absorption of Calico Printers on general prospects were interesting items. The Funds were irregular, War Loan 4½ p.c. rose to 94½, ex. 4s. dividend, payable next month. Bonds repeated 56½, Irish Land 3½ p.c. rose to 54, while the 5 p.c. Stock, having opened lower at 58½, later rallied to 58½. Indis. Stocks and Corporation, etc., issues were still lower. The tone and tendency of Breweries was favourable. Guinness Ord. were buyers at 27, and Castlebellingham and Drogheda Ord., at 22s. 6d., were steady. Dublin Distillers Ord. were on offer, at 6s., but Powers were buyers at 5s. 6d. Steam, Canal, and Telegraph securities were neglected outside of Canadian Marconis, which were dealt in at 2½. Dealings in Home Rails were mostly centred in Great Southern and Western issues. The Ord. rallied ½ to 79, but the Guaranteed Stock fell another ½ to 76½, at 76¾, and the Debs., at 72½, were unchanged. Great Northern Debs. fell 1 to 80. In Tramways, Dublin United Ord., at 7½, show no recovery. Dunlops were very quiet. Palaces Pref. rose a point to 116. Ord. 25s., but the Ord. repeated 21s. 6d. Dunlop Rubber Ord. closed 45s. to 47s. unofficially. Gas and Bakery Shares were idle. Todd Burns Ord., in Drapery, closed unchanged at par. Among Textiles, Coats Ord. rose ½ to 6½, but English Sewing Cotton Ord. closed 6d. lower at 4s. 4½. Ord. nominally. Calico Printers Ord. repeated 2s. 3d., and the price is still bid at the close. Kapp and Peterson Pref. rose 1s., thus materialising yesterday's higher nominal quotation. Belfast Pref. were called on offer, as also were Adam Millar and Co. Pref. Shares. Merchants' Warehousing were held for 35s., a rise of 2s., but the supporting level was not supplied.

War Loan 4½ p.c. Bonds 1925-45 were registered at 96½.

BANK OF IRELAND RATE, 6 PER CENT.
ALLOWANCE ON DEPOSITS, 3 PER CENT.

| | Previous Price. | Business Done | Nominal Quotation for Cash. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Funds, etc. | | | |
| 5% Consol. 1923 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ — |
| War Loan 4½ % Stock | | 94½ | 94½ — |
| Guar. Land 2½, 1933 | 53½ | 54 | — |
| Irish Land (1. Land), 1926 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ — |
| Banks. | | | |
| Bank of Ireland | 189 | 189 | — |
| National Bank | 15¼ | 15½ | — |
| Breweries and Distilleries. | | | |
| Castlebellingham Ord. | 22 | 22 | — |
| Dublin Distillers 6 % Pref. | 101 | 101 | — |
| Guinness Ord. | 27 | 27 | — |
| Railways and Tramways. | | | |
| G.S. & West. Ord (irig). | 78½ | 79 | — |
| Gt. Nor. (I.) 4 % Pref. | 78½ | 78½ | — |
| Gt. Sth. & West. 4 % Guar. | 77½ | 78½ | — |
| Gt. Nor. (I.) 4 % Debs. | 81 | 80 | — |
| Gt. Sth. & West. 5% Debs | 79½ | 79½ | — |
| Dublin United Ord. | 7½ | 7¾ | — |
| Miscellaneous. | | | |
| Parent Tyre Ord. | 21/6 | 21/6 | — |
| Parent Tyre Cum. Pref. | 15/15/- | 15/ | — |
| Todd Burns Ord. | 30/ | 30/ | — |
| Calico Printers Ord. | 12.3 | 12.3 | — |
| Textile Ord. | 6½ | 6½ | — |
| English Sewing Cotton Ord. | 43/6 | — | 43/6 |
| Hely's 6% Cum. Pref. | 20/6 | — | 20/6 |
| Kapp & Peterson Cum. Pf. | 19/6 | 19/6 | — |
| Millar (A.) 5 % Pref. | 47/6 | — | 60/ 65/ |
| Merchants' Warehousing | 35/ | — | — 35/ |

* Ex-dividend; † exceptional amount at special price. **Price of stamp duty. Business commences at 12 o'clock noon.

OTHER BUSINESS DONE—11.45 o'clock.
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada...9/6
War Loan 4½ p.c. Bonds, 1925-45.....94½

## BIRMINGHAM CYCLE SHARE MARKET ACTIVE.

Market more active, prices steady. Sunbeams weakened to 78/6; Swift, Rudges, and Components Deferred all better. Daracqs firmer.

| | s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beloize | 25 6 | Rudges | 84 3 |
| Components | 14 6 | Singers | 59 0 |
| Do. Def. | 14 3 | Stars | 19 4½ |
| Do. Pref. | 21 3 | Swifts | 93 0 |
| Daracqs | 28 0 | Triumphs | 75 8 |
| Dennis | 36 6 | Dunlop Rubber | 47 0 |
| Enfields | 29 6 | Do. Pref. | 19 6 |
| Humbers | 14 0 | Parent Ord. | 21 0 |
| Do. Pref. | 19 0 | Do. Def. | 23 0 |
| Premiers | 1 3 | Small Arms | 45 6 |
| Rolls Royce | 44 6 | Austin Pref. | 17 6 |
| Rovers | 42 0 | | |

TERENCE KELLY, Licensed Jeweller and Pawnbroker,
£1 TO £1,000 Advanced on Demand at the Great Central Money Office,
48 FLEET STREET (Westmoreland street),
On Jewels, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Guns, Piano, &c. Open on Wednesday,

## LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate (changed July 13th, 1916) ..... 6 p.c.

There was no alteration in the Bank rate yesterday morning. The general appearance of the loan market was easier, with the yesterday's substantial disbursements being more apparent. Overnight advances were easily obtained at 4½ to 4½ p.c., while the charge for short bank loans was 4½ to 5 p.c. The Bank return indicates that market requirements have considerably increased during the week owing to Government disbursements and heavier other security holdings at the central institution. There was little change in the discount market, apart from a hardening in the rate for December Bank drafts to 5-16 p.c. December Treasuries were dealt in at 5-16 to 5½ p.c., and early January at 5¼ to 5-16 p.c. The Bank of England transacted a fair business in Exchequer Bonds and Treasury bills to-day. The New York exchange was quoted at 4.76-16.

Bank Rate (Discount) changed July 13, 1916, 6 p.c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 days fine | 5⅞ | | |
| 2 months | 5⅞ – 5¾ p.c. | Two | 6 5¾ p.c. |
| 3 months | 5⅞ – 5¾ p.c. | Three | 6 5¾ p.c. |
| 6 months | 5⅞ – 5¾ p.c. | Four | 6 5¾ p.c. |
| Loans to bill brokers, day-to-day | | | 6 5¾ p.c. |
| do. | for a week | | 6 5¾ p.c. |
| Stock Exchange fortnightly loans | | | 6 p.c. |
| Deposit allowance, Banks | | | 3 p.c. |
| do. | Discount Houses at call | | 4½ p.c. |
| do. | at notice | | 5 p.c. |

Silver was weaker, spot being fixed 2½d. lower at 35 7-16d. per oz. on light American selling.

On 'Change the movements in rates were unimportant. Those on Italy and Portugal were in favour of this country. Swiss and Spanish currencies improved in value.

The following foreign exchange rates were current to-day:—New York, cables, 4.76d to 4.76 1-16d; sight, 4.76 to 4.76 1-16d; Amsterdam, 11.52 to 11.52; Italy, 31.80 to 31.90; Scandinavia, 17.50 to 17.60; Petrograd, 18.55 to 18.65; Rio, ninety days' bills, 19½d.; Buenos Ayres, ditto, 50-32d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 2, 1916.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes Issued .. | £72,876,970 |
| Gold Coin and Bullion ..... | £72,876,970 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital ..... | £14,553,000 | Government Securities ..... | £42,188,153 |
| Rest ..... | 13,415,000 | Other Securities ..... | 105,714,121 |
| Public deposits ..... | 53,107,457 | Notes ..... | 35,682,676 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 116,622,056 | Gold & Silver Coin ..... | 1,936,370 |
| 7-day & other Bills ..... | 21,412 | | |
| | £185,491,310 | | £185,491,310 |

| Compared with last week: | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|
| Circulation (exceeding 7-day and other Bills) | £ 538,975 | £ — |
| Public Deposits ..... | — | 1,435,776 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 4,450,334 | — |
| Government Securities ..... | 301 | — |
| Other Securities ..... | 3,971,364 | — |
| Bullion ..... | 299,874 | — |
| Reserve ..... | 15,461 | — |

Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, 22·4 ℅ against 23·0 ℅ last week.

The following shows the position of the Bank of England now and during the previous two years:—

| Circulation (excluding 7-day and other bills) | 1916. £ | 1915. £ | 1914. £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ..... | 37,254,998 | 23,453,230 | 35,530,000 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 51,107,437 | 45,537,438 | 16,450,904 |
| Gvt. Securities ..... | 116,622,055 | 95,974,304 | 140,955,133 |
| Other Securities ..... | 49,184,153 | 18,995,056 | 17,304,067 |
| | 105,714,121 | 98,140,391 | 104,964,925 |
| Reserve of notes & coin | 37,589,045 | 41,673,488 | 52,394,113 |
| Coin and bullion both Departments ..... | 56,363,340 | 56,655,718 | 69,474,113 |
| Reserve to Liabilities | 22¾ p.c. | 29¼ p.c. | 33¾ p.c. |
| Bank Rate ..... | 6 p.c. | 5 p.c. | 5 p.c. |
| Consols ..... | 56 | 62 | 84 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 35¼d. | 24¼d. | 23 d. |
| Clearing-house returns | £ 318,087,000 | £ 273,423,000 | £ 348,870,000 |

## MANCHESTER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Textile Shares steady. Official closing prices:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brescher Ord. | 18/9 | Sewing Cotton Ord. | 43/6 |
| Do. Pref. | 19/6 | Do. Pref. | 18/6 |
| Bradford Dyers | 26/3 | Fine Spinners | 29/- |
| Do. Pref. | 17/6 | Do. Pref. | 18/6 |
| "Slubbers" | 5/9 | Eng. Velvet | 30/3 |
| Calico Printers | 13/3 | Do. Pref. | 17/- |
| Do. Pref. | 14/3 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44/- | Lancashire Cotton Ord. | 14/6 | 14/- |
| 19/6 | Do. Pref. | 19/- | 19/6 |
| 29/3 | Lan. Jute Ord. | 2/- | 2/3 |
| 18/6 | Do. Pref. | 5/- | 6/- |
| 30/6 | Ring Spinners | 20/6 | 21/- |

## BELFAST STOCK EXCHANGE

BUSINESS DONE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ulster Bank, Ltd. | | | 10½ |
| Provincial Bank, Ltd. | | | 23⅝ |
| Midland Rly. Cons. 5% Perp. Pref. | | | 47½ |
| Belfast Water Commissioners 3½ p.c. | | | 87½ |
| Brookfield Linen Co. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref. | | | 85 |
| Fairbairn, Lawson, Combe, Barbour Ord. | | | 148 |
| Young and Anderson 5½ p.c. Cum. Pref. | | | 103½ |
| Sawers, Ltd., Ord. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref. | | | 13/9 |
| Belfast Commercial Buildings | | | 5½ |
| M'Caw, Stevenson and Orr 5 p.c. Cum. Pref. | | | 10/- |
| Holywood Gas | | | 35/- |
| Darracq | | | 23/14 |

*Exceptional amount at special price.

## INSURANCE SHARES.

SALES IN LONDON:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Atlas | 71½ |
| British Law Fire | 2½ |
| Eagle | 7/6 7/9 |
| Guardian | 2½ |
| Indemnity Mutual Marine | 15 13/- 15½ |
| Norwich Union Fire | 33½ 33½ |
| Royal | 3½ |
| Sun Insurance Office | 12½ |

SALES IN LIVERPOOL:—

| | |
|---|---|
| London Assurance | 51½ |
| World Marine | 1½ |
| Liverpool, London, and Globe | 20 20¼ 20¼ |
| Indemnity Mutual | 15½ |
| Royal | 3½ |
| Commercial Union and Ocean Deb. | 2½ |
| Law Union | 5½ 15/8 |

Stocks marked (*) are for less than £1,000 of stock, or less than a hundred in number of shares.

## LONDON STOCK MARKETS FLUCTUATE.

STEADY TONE ON WAR NEWS. AMERICANS DULL.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, THURSDAY.

The lack of vigour which characterised the Stock markets prior to yesterday's holiday was again apparent to-day, and though the general tone was steady on the war news (quotations in the leading departments were disposed to fluctuate irregularly within fractional limits. The gilt-edged section was checkered, but the War Loans were firm. The 4½ p.c. Loan, after allowing for the half-yearly dividend deduction, finished ¼ up at 94¼, while the 3½ p.c. Loan advanced ¼ to 84¼. Consols weakened ¼ to 56. Indian Government issues again barely held at previous levels. Bank of England Stock was offered back a point to 206½. The Irish Land Loan finished a shade under 54. Colonial Loans were quiet and spotty.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols | 55¾ 55½ – ¼ | Bank of Eng. | 204-3 – 1 |
| French Loan | 87¾ 1¼ | India 3½ p.c. | 67-8 |
| Irish Land 3½ | 53 5 | do. 2½ c. | 57-8 |
| War Loan (1. | 94¼ ¼ + ¼ | Port of Lon. 5% | 100-2 |
| do. 1915 | 94¼ ¼ + ¼ | | |

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta 4½ 1943 | 83-5 | Quebec 4½, 1954 | 88-89 |
| Austr. L. Co. | 83-4 | Q'land 4 (1905-25) | 81-3 |
| Brit. Col. 4½ 1941 | 85-87 | do. 4½, 1920-25 | 93-5 |
| Canada 3½, 1930-50 | 71-3 | S'th'n Nig. 4½ (1) | 90-100 |
| do. 4 (1910-30 | 85-90 | do. 4 (1) | 86-90 |
| do. 4½ 1910-25 | 93-7 | do. 4½, 1920-25 | 91-3 |
| Cape 3½, 1909-49 | 71-3 | do. 4 (2) | 82-4 |
| Natal 3¼ | 79-2 | do. 5, 1921-51 | 96-98 |
| N.S.W. 4, 1942-62 | 81-3 | Victoria 4, 1905-30 | 82-4 |
| do. 4½, 1935-55 | 85-7 | do. 4½, 1920-45 | 92-4 |
| do. 5, 1921-52 | 96-98 | W.Austr'a 4, 43-62 | 81-3 |
| N.Zeal'nd 4, '29 | 94-98 | | |

RUSSIAN BONDS BETTER.

In the Foreign market French Fives held around 61. Russian Fives, after allowing for the deduction of the half-yearly dividend, were ½ better at 86½. Greek issues were hardly dealt in. In the Japanese group the 4½ p.c.'s, after their recent bound, were hardly so firm. Chinese descriptions marked time. Argentine and Brazilian Securities were steady in the South American group. Uruguay 3½ p.c. fell 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine 1886-91 | 84 | Italian Rentes | 68-8 |
| do. 4 p.c. Bonds | 74-6 | Jap. 4½ p.c. | 94½ – ¼ |
| do. 5 p.c. | 87-9 | do. 4½ 2nd | 94½ – ¼ |
| Brazil 5 p.c. | 90-91 | do. 4½ p.c. 1905 | 77¾ |
| do. 4 p.c. 1911 | 80-83 | do. New 5 p.c. | 87¾ ⅛ |
| do. 5 p.c. 1914 | 77½ ⅛ | Mex. 5 p.c. | 30-32 |
| do. 4½ p.c. New | 69-71 | Portuguese Corp. 4½ | ¼ |
| Chinese 5 '98 | 88-90 | do. Pref. | 23¾ ⅛ + ¼ |
| do. 4½ pc. '96 | 76-78 | do. Def. | 10¾ ¼ |
| do. 5 p.c. 1912 | 72-3 | Portuguese 3 p.c. | 39-41 |
| Egyptian Un. | 77¼ ⅛ | Russian 4 p.c. | 86-8 |
| German 3 p.c. | 60-1 | do. 5 p.c. | 86-8 |
| Greek 5 p.c. | 61-3 | Spanish 4 p.c. | 85¼ ⅛ |
| Hungarian 4 p.c. | 47½ – ½ | Uruguay 3½ p.c. | 61¾ -1 |

AMERICANS DULL.

Americans were quiet and hesitating, the day's movements, as a majority of cases only, ranging from ¼ to ½. Ontarios, however, advanced 1⅛ to 3⅛. Steels were strong, gaining 1¼ at 82. Pref., at 122½, was 1½ to the good. Milwaukees were without change despite the decrease of nearly a quarter of a million in the company's September net earnings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 111⅜ ⅛ + ⅜ | N.Y. Ontario | 31-3+1⅛ |
| do. Pref. | 104½ ⅛ | N.Y. Central | 149-51 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 82⅛ + ⅜ | Pennsylvania | 59½ |
| Chesapeake | 71¾ ⅛ | Reading | 118-18+ ⅜ |
| Chicago Mil. | 99-100 | Southern | 30¼ – ⅜ |
| Denver | 21-3 – ⅜ | South Pac. | 100-4 |
| Erie | 31-2 | Un. Pacific | 137-8¼ |
| Erie | 41¼ 2 | Wabash (New) | 10-12 |
| Illinois Cent. | 113⅛ | do. Pref. | 30-2 |
| Louisville | 143-4 | Int. M. M'rine | 44¼ ⅛ |
| Missouri, Kan. | 10¾ 11 – ⅜ | do. Pref. | 124¼ ⅛ |
| Mex. Nation | 20¼ | U.S. Steel | 82¼ ¼+1¼ |
| do. 2nd Pf. | 8¼ 7⅛ | do. Pref. | 122½ ½+1½ |
| N.Y. & H. | 113-14+ ⅜ | | |

CANADIANS LOWER AND MEXICANS BETTER.

Canadian Pacifics settled back ¾ to 180½. Grand Trunk 2nd Pref. followed up its recent fall with a further set-back of 1 to 50½, while the 3rd Pref. lost ¼ at 25⅜. Mexican Railway Pref. gained ½ here and there.

Westerns were easier, with the yesterday's decline of ¼ to a point better. Antofagasta Def. improved a point to 127, but San Paulos, at 185, were a point weaker.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Can. Pacific | 180-1– ⅜ | Brazil 5 pc. Pf. | 11-13 |
| Grand Trunk | 50½ | Buenos Ayres | 89-2 |
| do. 2nd Pf. | 25¾ | B. Ayres Gt. S. | 81-4 |
| Grand Trunk | 25⅜ | B. Ayres Pac. | 99½ |
| do. 4 pc. Deb. | 82-85 | B.A. Pac. & W. | 80 |
| Grand Trunk | 99½ | Cent. Argentine | 71¼ + ¼ |
| do. 4 pc. Gar. | 90-1 | Cent. Uruguay | 5¼ |
| do. 1st Pref. | 63-7 | Cent. Ord. | 2½ |
| do. 2nd Pref. | 34-6 | Entre Rios | 23-7 |
| do. 3rd Pref. | 25½ 6– ⅜ | do. 5 pc. Pref. | 84-8 |
| do. 4 pc. Deb. | 78-5 | Mid. Uruguay | 13¼ |
| do. 5 pc. 2 Rs. | 74-6 – 1 | do. 5 pc. Pref. | 87-8 – ⅜ |
| Antofa'ta Pf. | 83-9 | do. 5 pc. Deb. | 93¼ |
| Argentine Ord. | 97-8 | Nitrate | 19¼ |
| do. 5 p.c. Ns. | 100¼ | do. Pref. | 87-8 – ⅜ |
| Argen. G. W. | 63-7+1 | do. 5 pc. Pref. | 93¼ 4¼ – ⅜ |
| Primary Cons. | 4 cons. | Rosario | 18½ 19 |
| Bahia Bianca | 66-8 | San Paulo | 184-6 – 1 |
| do. 4½ p.c. Deb. | 83-5 | Tramways | 81-2 |
| Brazil Rail | 5-6 | Un. Havana | 31- |

* Price at Birmingham 29/9

TEA SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon Plant | 26/12/6 | Empire (£1) | 44/3 |
| Con. T. and Ord. | 30/- | Jokai | 18/3 |
| Doom Dooma | 19½ | Jorehaut (£1) | 85/- 1/3 |

† Ex-dividend.

## OIL SHARES INACTIVE.

Oil Shares were hesitating. Shells eased, but closed 4½d. up. Royal Dutch Shares gave way ½ to 44. Rumanian Consols, at 14/1½, were 4½d. down. Lookies were firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barmah | 93/1– 3d | Spies | 13/0½ 2d |
| N. Caucasian | 85/10½ + 3d | Trinidad | 4¼ + 6d |
| Russ. Consol. | 14/1½ – 3d | Ural Caspian | 31/6 – 6d |
| Shell | 5¾ + 4½d | | |

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

Increases for week ending October 28th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Isle of Man | £94 |
| Argentine Transandine | £240 |
| Central Argentine | £3,000 |
| Egyptian Markets | £149 |

Decrease for the month of October.

| | |
|---|---|
| La Guaira and Caracas | £250 |

BERMALINE BREAD.

Sold only in Dublin by P. KENNEDY and Agents Throughout Ireland by the Principal Bakers in every District.—(Advt.)

## LONDON MINING MARKET RESTRICTED.

There was only a light volume of business to report in the Mining Market. Kaffirs were steady to dull. The Far Eastern group, as usual, were the firmest feature, Diamonds held quietly firm, and Rhodesians were quiet and checkered. As regards Westralians, business was restricted. Russian Shares were inclined to work forward. Among base metal descriptions, narrowly steady conditions prevailed. There was no change in the price of copper, but the price of tin rose 5/- per ton.

In the Kaffir section, the leading Finance Shares were barely steady. Modderfonteins, amongst Gold shares, picked up ⅛ to 18¼, while Brakpans rose to 4¼, and Spring Mines to 9¼. Modder Leases, at 53/9, were weaker, and Modder B drooped to 6/-. Charterods were unsteady in the Rhodesian section. Randfs, at 81/6, were 6d. down. Francos eased to 15/9. Premier Deferred, among Diamonds, added ¼ to 8/. The rest of the group merely held previous levels. Westralians did not vary much. Tinlos, in the Copper section, were ½ better at 61½, after allowing for the dividend deduction. Cape Coppers receded ¼ to 3/.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska Tr'dwell | 2¼ | Kamunting | 1½ |
| Anaconda | 90½ | Lena | 3¼ |
| Brakpan | 4¼ | Mt. Lyell | 37/0+3d |
| Cloverfield | 10⅝ – 6d | Modder B. | 6/- |
| Con. Main 1 | 1/6 – 3d | Modder Deep | 4/- |
| Cam. and Motor | 1/3 – 3d | Nourse | 22/6 |
| Chartered | 11/4 + 3d | Premier Def. | 8/- |
| Con. Rhine | 2/3 – 3d | Rio Tinto | 61½ |
| Dolcoath | 9/9 – 3d | Rand Selec. Corp. | 3½ |
| European Invest. | 4 | Sp. J. del Rey | 16/- |
| Falcon | 15/9 – 3d | Tailoe | 1½ |
| Goerz | 14/ + 3d | Transv. Prop. | 1½ |
| Govt. Mex. Area | 23/9 – 9d | Transv. Ld. | 6½ |
| Hampden | 37/ – 6d | Trans. Gold | 1½ |
| Johannb In. | 18/9 + 6d | Utah | 22½ |
| Lapillas | 7/9 – 3d | Van Ryn Deep | 3½ |
| Knight's Cent. | 12/6 + 1/- | Zambesi | 19/3 – 3d |

## RUBBER SHARES RECOVERING.

The price of rubber was higher at 2/6¼ per lb., and in the Share market a much better feeling prevailed again, the disturbance caused by the excess profits decision having to a large extent passed away. Some of the shares which dropped so sharply a week ago now show a substantial recovery, notably Tandjongs, which, upon the excellent annual report published yesterday morning, have hardened to 9½, bid. Investors are apparently beginning to realise that any reserves of the excess profits can only be a temporary matter, and that first-class progressive shares of the Tandjong type are undervalued at the prevailing levels. Anglo-Java recovered to 5/8d. Randar Sumatra changing at 42/6 and 43/-, and Rubber Plantations 10/3 bid. Carey United changed at 40/-, but Cheviot offered at 4/6. Highlands better at 23/9, as were Hong Kong at 51/6 and Java Amal. do. at 9/6. Batang Malim were also wanted at 20/3. Yam Dong rose again to 7/3. In the Borneo group, there were few changes, but these were in the upward direction. Borneo Trust Options were 1/04 bid, and Penaluris were done up to 23/12½, closing lower, while Lok Kawi showed business at 17/10½ and 18/-. Langkon changed around 16/-, and Manchester North Borneo down at 50/3. Membakut taken at 20/6 and 20/10½, and Sabins at 18/10½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Java | 5/5½ + 2½d | Lanadron | 43/- + 3d |
| Bandar Sum. | 42/6 + 1½d | Malaya Lim. | 20/- |
| Batang Malim | 20/- | Malayalam | 4/7½ + 6d |
| Bukit Kajang | 6/8 + 1/3 | Merlimau | 5/7½ + 2½d |
| Bukit Kledang | 2/10½ | P.P.R. (Ceylon) | 2/9½ + 1½d |
| Bukit Lenau | 2/10½ | Pataling | 21/10½ |
| Bukit Rajah | 2/10½ | Rub. Est. Johore | 45/- + 6d |
| Bukit Timah | 5/7 + 6d | Rub. Trust | 4/- |
| Cheviot | 4/6 | Selangor | 47/- + 1½d |
| Consolidated | 2/1½ | Sialang | 62/9 – 3/3 |
| Consol. Malay. | 11/9 + 1½d | Sing. Para | 4/- |
| Do. | 3/6 + 1½d | Sing. United | 3/- |
| Hampn | 19/4 + 1½d | Sember Aloe | 2/1½ |
| Highlands | 23/9 + 3d | Sumatra | 10/6 + 1½d |
| Java Amal | 9/6 | Sungei Kapar | 8/10½ + 4½d |
| Johore Rub | 20/6 – 1/- | Sungei Choh | 71/6 |
| Kamsu | 3/6 | Un. Sua Betong | 56/3 + 3d |
| Kamunting | 4/1 + 1½d | Un. Sumatra | 2/- |
| Kepitigalla | 21/10½ + 6d | Yam Seng | 7/3 |

## RUBBER OUTPUTS IN OCTOBER.

The figures for October, 1915, are given in parentheses:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allagar | 30,500lb. | Bagan Serai | 35,000lb. |
| | (27,500) | | (27,500) |
| Anaconda | 90 | Batak Rabit | 26,500lb. |
| | (92,160) | | (93,000) |
| Brakpan | 4¼ | Batu Rata | 44,000lb. |
| | (31,000) | | (43,000) |
| Clloverfield | 10⅝ – 6d | Bukit Kajang | 6/8 |
| | (45,000) | | (49,000) |
| Con. Main 1 | 1/6 – 3d | Dumbela Valley | 31,700lb. |
| | (31,000) | | (29,000) |
| Cam. and Motor | 1/3 – 3d | East India and Ceylon | 97½ |
| | (45,670) | | (51,670) |
| Chartered | 11/4 + 3d | Gula Kalumpor | 40,000lb. |
| | (52,000) | | (50,000) |
| Con. Rhine | 2/3 – 3d | Kusala Pahi | 16,336lb. |
| | (7,050lb. | | (6,140) |
| Dolcoath | 9/9 – 3d | Merlon | 4,000lb. |
| | (55,000) | | (51,661) |
| European Invest. | 4 | Sungei Krutt | 21,340lb. |
| | (52,000) | | (23,950) |
| Falcon | 15/9 – 3d | Tailoe | 1½ |
| | (74,000lb. | | (50,500) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bagan Serai | 35,000lb. | Kamunting | 1½ |
| | (27,500) | Lena | 3¼ |
| Batak Rabit | 26,500lb. | Mt. Lyell | 37/0+3d |
| | (93,000) | Modder B. | 6/- |
| Bukit Kajang | 6/8 + 1/3 | Modder Deep | 4/- |
| | (49,000) | Nourse | 22½ |
| Dumbela Valley | 31,700lb. | Premier Def. | 8/- |
| | (29,000) | Rio Tinto | 61½ |
| East India and Ceylon | 97½ | Rand Selec. Corp. | 3½ |
| | (51,670) | Sp. J. del Rey | 16/- |
| Gula Kalumpor | 40,000lb. | Tailoe | 1½ |
| | (50,000) | Transv. Prop. | 1½ |
| Kusala Pahi | 16,336lb. | Transv. Ld. | 6½ |
| | (6,140) | Utah | 22½ |
| Merlon | 4,000lb. | Van Ryn Deep | 3½ |
| | (51,661) | Zambesi | 19/3 – 3d |
| Sungei Krutt | 21,340lb. | | |
| | (23,950) | | |
| Tailoe | 1½ | | |
| | (50,500) | | |

Tali Ayer, 78,600lb. (61,442).

## DIVIDENDS, REPORTS, AND MEETINGS.

NATIONAL TRANSIT.—50 cents per share.
BRAMPTON BREWERY.—4 per cent. actual.
JAMES HINES AND SON.—7½ per cent. per annum.
MONTEVIDEO GAS.—6/- per share for half-year.
WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH.—6d. per share on Ord. free of tax.
ANGLO-SPANISH COALING.—Interim at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, free of tax.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE.—Interim.
INDIA GENERAL NAVIGATION AND RAILWAY.—5 per cent. on Ord., free of tax.
BRUNNER MOND.—Interim dividend 5 per cent. per annum.
MOUNT YAGAHONG EXPLORATION.—Further dividend at rate of 8 per cent.
GLASGOW ALHAMBRA.—25 per cent. on Ord. and 5 per cent. on Deferred.
NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—A dividend of 7 per cent. per annum was declared on Saturday, 28th inst.
NAMAQUA COPPER CO.—An interim dividend of 5½ per share, equal to 11 per cent., free of income tax, declared.
HEAWOOD TIN AND RUBBER.—The directors of the Heawood Tin and Rubber Estates, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent., actual, less tax, on account of the profits for the year ended December 30th last. At the time last year the dividend was 3 per cent., actual.

## MERSEY SHIPPING.

The Treasurer of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board yesterday issued his accounts for the month ended the 31st ult. On the one hand, receipt side the income from rates and dues, rents of properties, and all departments of the Board's working, amounts to £2,152,751, and the expenditure to £2,090,068, leaving a balance of £62,683. The number of vessels entering the port during the year is 18,742, showing a decrease of 3,820, as compared with the previous year. There are tonnage is 15,678,842, a decrease of 3,300,970. As a consequence the total receipts from rates both of vessels and on goods show a decrease in the former case of £126,202, and in the latter of £28,360, a total decrease of £195,441.

## DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD.

Mr. William Crowe, Chairman, presided yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board. Amongst those also present were:—

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman James Moran, J.P. (Vice-Chairman); Sir James Murphy, Bart., D.L.; Thomas M. O'Beirne, D.L.; Alderman Alfred Byrne, M.P.; Frederick H. Hall, Thomas R. McCullagh, Wm. Wallace, J.P.; Marcus Goodbody, J.P.; Laurence Martin, George Byrne, W. H. Litchfield, Samuel S. McCormick, J.P.; Walter Baird, William Stewart, and Wm. J. Doyle, J.P.

### DREDGING RETURNS.

The Secretary reported that the weekly return of dredging showed that 14,575 tons were dredged as compared with 25,342 tons during the corresponding week last year.

Alderman Byrne, commenting on the large difference between the number of tons dredged, asked whether it was a fact that a Government ship which was being repaired got stuck in the mud the previous day and had to wait for the next tide until a diver cleared the mud from the slip. He further asked whether the Economies Committee was not responsible for the occurrence by dismissing men whose business it was to keep the slip clean.

The Chairman said that there was no report on the matter from the Harbour Master. If Alderman Byrne wished for a report it would be considered at the next meeting.

Alderman Byrne protested against the matter not being placed on the agenda. It was agreed to ask the Harbour Master to furnish a report.

### POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTION.

Mr. Baird proposed and Mr. McCullagh seconded a resolution to the effect that it was expedient to postpone the elections for one year, and that the Board of Trade be asked to issue the necessary order.

Mr. Barry suggested that an addendum be added that the Chairman and Committees be elected as usual.

The Chairman said that the addendum was unnecessary.

The motion was adopted on a division by 17 to 2 votes.

### APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER.

The Chairman announced that forty applications had been received from candidates for the position of Engineer-in-Chief.

The applications were referred for consideration to a Committee.

## OCTOBER'S RECORD RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the month of October, amounting to 7.09 inches, constitutes a record for that month during the past 27 years here, writes Mr. J. P. Williamson, of Summer Hill, Mallow, Co. Cork. The nearest approach to it was 6.30 inches in 1903. The heaviest fall in 24 hours—1.07 inch—was on 22nd October. The average for the month is 3.89 inches.

## LLOYD'S MAIL NEWS.

ANTOF

## AUCTIONS.

39 WESTMORELAND STREET,
DUBLIN, 3/11/16.

All the Lots which we offered for Sale yesterday were disposed of, realising

**£6,300 : 0 : 0**

OUR NEXT SALE OF PROPERTY will take place towards THE END OF THIS MONTH, and we would be glad to have an early intimation, from Solicitors and others, of any Lots they desire to include.

**BATTERSBY & CO.**

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**J. F. KEOGH & CO.'S FURNITURE AUCTION TO-DAY, AT 25 BACHELOR'S WALK, AT 12.30 O'C.,**

COMPRISES A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF DUBLIN-MADE FURNITURE; Glass-back Sideboards, Dining Tables, Sets of Dining Chairs, Bookcases, Roll-top Desks, superior Bedroom Furniture and All-Brass Italian Bedsteads, two Cash Registers, Bacon Slicer, Dinner and Tea Ware, Cut and Engraved Tumblers and Wine Glasses, Decorative China, Large Carpets, Linoleums, &c. Also TWO SWEET-TONED PIANOS, TO BE SOLD AT THREE O'CLOCK.

AUCTION commences at 12.30 O'C. Sales and Doors Sold at 1 p.o.; Pianos at 3; Linoleums and Carpets at 5.

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**FURNITURE AUCTION TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, AT 9 CONQUER HILL, CLONTARF, AT 1 O'C.,**

Comprising:—A magnificent 6ft. Dark Walnut Sideboard, Set of Screw Dining Tables; Nine-piece Diningroom Suite; Rocking, Wicker, and Library Arm Chairs; superior Walnut and Chippendale Overmantel Glasses, Brass Fender and Brasses, Glass Fire Screen, Carpets and Curtains, Pictures and Paintings, Davenport, China Cabinet, Bamboo Tables, Bentwood Chairs, Stained Cabinet, Piano Seat; Bedroom Furniture, including Oak Bedroom Suites, Beds, Wires and Curled-Hair Mattresses; Dressing Tables, Washstands and Toilet Glasses, Round Tables, Oilcloth, Rugs, Dunlopse Pair, Linen Presses, Sewing Machines, Oak Hall Stand and Pedestal, Inlaid Linoleum, Hall Clock and Gong, Kitchen Dresser, Tables, Chairs, Delph, Mangle, &c., &c.

GOODS ON VIEW DAY BEFORE SALE. AUCTION COMMENCES AT ONE O'CLOCK.

**J. F. KEOGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 25 BACHELOR'S WALK.**

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SALE THIS DAY, AT 11.30 O'CLOCK SHARP.

**"SCHREIER'S," 136 STEPHEN'S GREEN.**

**HIS ENTIRE STOCK**

OF FURS, COSTUMES, COSTUME LENGTHS, MUFFS AND STOLES, OVERCOATS, WATERPROOFS, &c., &c.

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**DOCKRELL LIMITED.**

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 5TH. GT. GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN.

ON VIEW THIS DAY.

**SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), NOV. 4, 1916,**

AN ATTRACTIVE CONSIGNMENT of SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED FROM STORE AND VARIOUS PRIVATE SOURCES,

Including:—Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Kapps, Collard & Collard, & Way; Highclass Bedroom Suites, in Mahogany and Walnut, with Double Glass-door Wardrobes, Inlaid Mahogany Sideboards, Diningroom, Drawingroom, and Chamber Suites, and Occasional Chairs, Noble Spanish Mahogany Sideboard, Set of Chairs, Grandfather Clock; a large assortment of China, Glass, and Ornamental Items; together with the Fittings of Hall, Staircase, and Domestic Offices. Fuller particulars in later advertisements.

MESSRS. JAMES HILL & SON WILL OFFER THE ABOVE FOR AUCTION ON TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), AT ONE O'CLOCK, WITHIN THEIR SPACIOUS GALLERIES:

**10, 11, 12 BACHELOR'S WALK.**

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## AUCTION FIXTURES.

THIS DAY—Live Stock, Carriages, Implements, etc., at Parkstown, Drumcondra, for Executor of the late J. J. McGrath.

NOVEMBER 8th—Letting of 350 Acres very fine Fattening Lands of Ballintaft and Sheepcot, to be held at Irish Street, Dunleer, for the Right Hon. Lord Clonoury.

NOVEMBER 11th—Letting of 300 Acres Prime Grazing Lands at Taghadoe, Maynooth, for P. E. Lalor, Esq.

NOVEMBER 18th—Highly Important Letting of Land at Adare, Drumconrath, etc., for Mrs. Singleton.

NOVEMBER 23rd—Letting of excellent Fattening Lands of Nevinstown, near Navan, for Wm. Bolshell, Esq.

NOVEMBER 24th—Clearance Sale at Boltown, Kells, in the matter of L. D. Dyas, a minor, by order of the Chancery Division.

**GAVIN LOW, LTD.,**
50 FRUSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

**STORE CATTLE AUCTION**
EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES INVITED.

**GAVIN LOW, LTD.**
50 FRUSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

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### DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

(FROM PAGE 1.)

MOST superior Girl wishes to be trained Housemaid or Parlourmaid; highest references recommended. Address "Z 296, Gift," this office.

PROTESTANT House Parlourmaid, small family; good 94 Grafton st.

PROTESTANT Girl wishes to be trained Housemaid; Dundrum.—76, Irish Times Office, Baggot st.

RELIABLE Housemaid, Good, would go temporarily; can be highly recommended by Lady. Address "Z 1967," this office.

RESPECTABLE Girl wants situation as Housemaid or Parlourmaid; do plain sewing; well recommended. Address Moran, Furgusstown, Navan.

RESPECTABLE Girl wishes situation as Housemaid; 12 years last place. Apply E. M., 7 Temple st., Upper Rathmines, Dublin.

WANTED, situation as Third Housemaid; good reference. Apply Housemaid, 3 Upper Pembroke st.

WISHES to be trained Housemaid; 2 years' last place; will recommend; little experience necessary. Miss Evans, Ballycurrin, Portarlington.

YOUNG Girl wants situation as Housemaid; some experience; recommended. 35, Dominick Terrace, Phibsboro.

### NURSES DISENGAGED.

A S Nurse or Nursemaid; 18; not out before; no wash-ing; F.F. reference. Address "Z 280, Maid," this office.

CHILDREN'S Nurse, R.C.; baby from birth; excellent references. Address "Z 259, Nurse," this office.

LADY highly recommends experienced Infant's Nurse; 3 years' last place; trained; wages £22. Address "Z 307, Nurse," this office.

NURSE, Trained, required for baby; good references; £20. Apply Mrs. Fleetwood, 9 Grafton st.

YOUNG Girl wishes situation; one baby, assist housework.—N 1893, this office.

YOUNG Nursegirl, disengaged; suburbs preferred. Miss Towers, 27 Upper George's street, Dunleary.

### KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, &c., DISENGAGED

LAUNDRESS requires situation, upper of two or single with help; excellent references.—N 1890, this office.

MRS. Cookson, Greenmount, Castlebellingham, requires commonly Margaret Molloy as Kitchenmaid or Under Housemaid; R.C.; some experience. Address Lispoole, Swords, Co. Dublin.

### ARTICLES FOR SALE.

KELLY'S, 48 FLEET STREET, having purchased the Stock of Jewellery and Silverware of the late J. Moseley and Sons, and Solicitors' Realisation, are now offering it to the Public at half cost price.

AT Kelly's, 48 Fleet st., Back of Bank—Bangles, Brooches, Pendants, at half cost price.

AT Kelly's, 48 Fleet st.—Wrist Watches, Lockets, Rings, from 20/.

AT Kelly's, 48 Fleet st.—Diamond Rings from £2 to £100.

A PAIR of handsome coloured glass screen Blinds for sale; suitable for doctor or dentist, 47 inches long, 24 wide; reasonable.—W. 50, Lower Baggot st.

BOXMAKERS'—Large quantity of best square Cuttings suitable for Confectioners's Boxes, etc., cheap. Apply Thomas Ambrose, Old Saw Mills, New Wapping street.

BILLIARD Table and Appointments, by Burroughes and Watts, in splendid condition, to be Sold by Public Auction at Fingall Hotel, Donabate, on Monday, 13th inst., at one o'clock, immediately after the sale of the Leasehold. If the purchaser of the latter sale of the Leasehold. If the purchaser of the latter sale of the Leasehold. If the purchaser of the latter